

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 26.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1897.

No. 37.

A Fine New Lot of our Fall Goods.

CUT GLASS AND STERLING SILVER

The Newest,
The Best and
The Cheapest.

Brushes, Combs, Mirrors

And all kinds of Manicure
and Toilet Sets.

We have this year, a Beautiful Assortment and Guarantee Everything.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co. THE JEWELLERS,
47 GOVERNMENT ST.

Don't Worry

You have hunted high and low, you say, to get a pound of tea the same as you used to drink years ago. You would give a dollar a pound. There's no need.

TAMILKANDE TEA

Your Grocer Has It.
In Lead Packets.

Blue Label . . . 60c
White Label . . . 50c
Red Label . . . 40c

Observe the ordinary directions, and for the rest—well, tell someone else how nice it is, and make them happy too.

SIMON LEISER & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Housekeeper; middle aged woman; write, giving particulars and wages expected, to M. H. care of Times

WANTED AT ONCE—Good smart boy, with fair figure. Apply Campbell & Co., Tailors, 22 Broad street. oct19-21

GRAND CONCERT on October 21st, in Institute Hall, under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieut-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, given by Miss Gertrude Marack and pupils, assisted by Mrs. Harry Watson, of San Francisco, and some of the best local musical talent. Tickets, 50 cents each.

LOST—Last night on Beacon Hill, a pony with saddle and bridle, marked 2 on right shoulder. Finder please return to 31 Second street.

FOR SALE—Gentleman who is leaving for the Old Country has a city lot, 61x120, which can be bought very cheap for cash. Address S. J. Times office. oct19-21

TO LET—Three 5-roomed cottages on Centre Road, Spring Ridge, \$5 per month. Apply 5 Centre Road. oct19-21

LOST—On Saturday, gold ring with emerald stone. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office.

GOLF BALLS AND BOXING GLOVES. A new stock just received by Henry Short & Sons, Gunmakers, 72 Douglas St.

FOR A DWELLING, store or office call at 40 Government street. oct19-21

LOST—A seal's tooth brooch, two weeks ago Sunday, with name Gertrude in centre. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at this office. oct19-21

A CONCERT will be given in South Park School on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, for benefit of School Football and Library funds. Mayor Redfern in the chair. Admission 25 cents.

GOLF. GOLF—Just received, a large supply of Silvertown Golf Balls and Porgans Clubs at J. Harnley & Co., 119 Government street.

FOR RENT—A charmingly situated two story residence on the Esquimalt road, containing 14 rooms and modern conveniences, lately occupied by G. Gillespie, Esq. For further particulars apply Lowenberg, Hartz & Co.

SECOND HAND GUNS bought and sold. Ammunition always on hand at Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson street. sell

\$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Hall, Goppel & Co., 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 88.

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 148. A. C. Howe. July 19-20

COAL & WOOD. BAKER & COLSTON (LATE G. GAWLEY & CO.) Wholesale and Retail. James Bay.

Double Screened Alexandra Coal. . . \$5.00 ton. Do. Sack or Lump, Wellington. 6.00 ton. First Quality Dry Cordwood. . . . 3.25 cord. Full weight and measure guaranteed. All orders executed day received. Telephone in name, Gawley & Co., No. 407.

NOTICE.

Applications will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday next, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the position of Caretaker for the Home for the Aged and Indirm. Salary, \$50 per month.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, G.M.C.
Victoria, B. C.,
City Clerk's Office,
19th October, 1897.

ROYAL FLORAL NURSERY

207 Fort Street.

Extra choice lot of Dutch Bulbs, comprising Hyacinth, Tulip, Narcissus, Iris, Fritillaria, Pansy, Crocus, Jonquilles, Daffodils, Snowdrops, Anemones, Ranunculus, Chionodoxa, Scilla, Sparacantha, Trillium, Sillia, Freesia.

W. DODDS, FLORIST.

A REMARKABLE JOURNEY.

Two British Travellers Return From a Trip Through Somaliland.

London, Oct. 19.—Clarendish, nephew of the Duke of Devonshire, who with a companion, Lieut. Andrew, have been exploring Somaliland, East Africa, at the head of an expedition composed of 20 Ascaris, and who with his party was reported to have been massacred by the natives, has arrived safely in London from Zanzibar, via Kikuyu, which place the expedition reached on August 5th last.

The explorer had a remarkable journey, lasting less than a year, during which he traversed much of the unexplored country between Berbera and Mombasa. He and his only European companion, Lieut. Andrew, were everywhere received with cordiality. Even Berbera, so hostile to the expedition commanded by Dr. Donaldson Smith, of Philadelphia, freely supplied Clarendish with cattle and provisions. At many of the villages Clarendish found men and women with mutilations, resulting from the ferocity of the warriors of King Menelli, of Abyssinia, and the expedition frequently begged to remain in the country to defend its inhabitants against the invaders.

TREATY OF ARRATRATION.

New York, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington City says: Unless the British foreign office presses the negotiations in connection with a general arbitration treaty the matter will not again be taken up by this government. Neither the administration nor the British foreign office has during the past three months shown any disposition to expedite the matter. Department officials declare that Great Britain must be the one to revive the subject if it is to be revived at all.

A cabinet official says that the President is still desirous of securing a treaty of arbitration with Great Britain. Mr. McKinley hoped that more interest would be taken by Great Britain than she has displayed so far.

The authorities are apparently much chagrined over England's action in the Behring sea matter, in which all the interested powers were to participate. Had the general arbitration treaty negotiated by the Cleveland administration been approved, the controversy in regard to seals could probably be considered by such a tribunal as proposed by that convention. Lord Salisbury would also be pleased to have the treaty in force, for then he could permit the sailing question to be arbitrated and point out to Canada that she was bound by the convention to take such action. Now, however, the negotiation of a general arbitration treaty is considered by Canadians as indicative of a desire of the Salisbury government to play into the hands of the United States.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders for Coal," addressed to the Dominion Public Works Office, Victoria, B. C., will be received until Saturday, the 20th October, 1897, for the supply of coal required for the various Dominion public buildings in British Columbia.

Forms of tender will be supplied on application in aid of the undersigned from the Department of Public Works Office, Victoria, B. C., Oct. 19th, 1897. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

Windsor Fire Relief Fund.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions lists have been opened at the City Hall, Government Buildings, Supreme Court, Banks of B.C., B.N.A., and Montreal, the Customs House, the Province Office, the Public School, Times and Colonist offices in aid of the sufferers from the recent fire in Windsor, Nova Scotia, where it is estimated 3,000 people have been rendered homeless, many of whom are utterly destitute. It is to be hoped a liberal response will be made to this appeal.

CHAS. E. REDFERN, Mayor.

TO SHOOT LAURIER COAL MINERS WIN

A Crank From Rimouski Comes to Ottawa With That Purpose, but Is Captured.

Thursday, November 25th, Fixed for Thanksgiving Day—New Senator Appointed.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—A man who gave his name as Ferdinand Carriere, of Rimouski, is lying in the police station, charged with firing several shots at a party on Wellington street. He said that he came to town to shoot the premier because he could not get a job. He saw a man who looked like him and fired. It is said that one of the bullets nearly struck Alderman Powell. Carriere is thought to be insane.

The minister of public works has decided to dispense with the services of Thomas Gibson, government telegraph superintendent, in the interests of economy and efficiency. The salary if Gibson is \$125 per month.

General Montgomery Moore will be sworn in here to-morrow as administrator.

The date for three Quebec by-elections has not yet been finally announced. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be in Athabasca to-day and Hon. Mr. Tarte is in St. Croix. Probably the date will be fixed in a day or two.

L. K. Jones, secretary of the railways department, has been sent out by the deputy minister to drum up railway companies whose returns are not yet in. At the cabinet meeting the Atlantic stevedock question was discussed, but decision was deferred until more ministers are present. It looks as if the government would require the Beaver line to carry the heavy mails from St. John.

At yesterday's meeting of the cabinet, Dr. Fiset, M.P. for Rimouski, was called to the senate for the Gulf division in succession to the late Senator Robitaille. There are now three vacancies in the commons, for Tenaconata, Drummond and Athabasca and Rimouski. The writs for the two first named will be issued in a day or two.

FIERCE FIRES RAGING.

Great Damage Done to Large Sections in Pennsylvania.

Connellsville, Pa., Oct. 19.—All the upper Youghioghy region was in a blaze last night, caused by extensive mountain fires, raging in a hundred places. Across Youghioghy from Connellsville, Limestone Hill is a slope of fire, and south of the town the forest fire in many years is eating up the shrubbery, endangering homes and destroying hundreds of fences and barns. Game of all kinds are fleeing into the valleys, where hunters to-day secured hundreds of squirrels and pheasants. Reports from Mill Run, Ohio, Erie and Indian Head say the fires are worse there than in this vicinity.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 19.—The forest fires on all sides of this city are raging with increasing vigor. It is estimated that five thousand acres have been burned over in the vicinity of Rice Brook. At Chipmunk five oil well rigs have been destroyed, the property of the Seneca Oil Company. The reservation between Riverside and Chipmunk has been fire swept. It is impossible to estimate the loss at this time.

BATTLE IN INDIA.

Fierce Fighting Between British Forces and Insurgent Tribesmen.

Simla, Oct. 19.—Two squadrons of the Ninth Bengal Lancers fell into an ambush yesterday in the hills between Bars and Maminal. A native officer and four British soldiers were killed, seven Sowars wounded and twenty-seven horses killed.

In the fighting yesterday between a brigade of troops commanded by General Sir Yousuf Higgs and insurgent tribesmen from Chagru, on Samana range, Major Jennings Bramley and two privates of the Gordon Highlanders were killed. Lieut. Pearce and fourteen privates of the King's Own Borderers were wounded and seven native Sowars and seventy-five soldiers killed. The loss of the enemy is severe.

The Salaris have surrendered 157 guns, and the Mahmunda have completed their submission to the British authorities, and promised to be loyal in the future.

FIGHTING NEAR BERBER.

Anglo-Egyptian Forces Rout a Band of Dervish Horsemen.

Berber, Oct. 19.—A patrol of Dervish horsemen on Saturday last raided a village seven miles from here, killing 11 men, capturing many women and children and cattle. A detachment of Anglo-Egyptian cavalry, sent in pursuit, overtook them and routed the enemy, with heavy loss. The Dervishes abandoned their booty and fled in the direction of Athare.

LORD MOUNT STEPHEN TO WED.

Announcement of His Approaching Marriage to a London Lady.

London, Oct. 19.—The Times announces the approaching marriage of Lord Mount Stephen, formerly president of the Canadian Pacific, to a daughter of the late Robert George Thibault. The announcement has caused much interest in Canadian circles, Lord Mount Stephen having in addition to the presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway, been director, vice-president, and president of the Bank of Montreal, and president of the St. Paul & Manitoba. Lady Stanford North, the adopted daughter of Lord Mount Stephen, hitherto has been regarded as the latter's heir.

Appeal Against Constitutionality of the Underground Exclusion Act Rejected.

Supreme Court Holds That It Has No Jurisdiction—Faulty Nature of the Appeal.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—In the supreme court to-day the appeal against the constitutionality of the Chinese Underground Exclusion Act was rejected. The court held that it had no jurisdiction; that the appeal was not from a proper judgment, but from merely an opinion of the provincial full court to the provincial government, so that the act is sustained and remains in force.

W.W.R. McInnes, M.P., appeared for the Miners' Union, Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., for the British Columbia government, Christopher Robinson, Q.C., for the Nanaimo Coal Co. and Mr. Hoag for the Dunsmuir.

STARTED FOR CUBA

Marshall Blanco, Successor of Weyler, Will at Once Commence Work of Pacification.

The Governor-General Must Be Given Full Power—No Expense Will Be Spared.

New York, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

Marshall Blanco has started for Cuba to begin the work of pacification. No money will be spared to buy off the chiefs of the insurrection, or to make their departure from the island easy, though all such proceedings will be done officially.

The new governor general has been given full power, subject to certain instructions, a part of which has been kept secret even from most of the members of the cabinet. The reserve instructions cover all international aspects of the Cuban question, especially Spain's relations with the United States, the treatment of American citizens in strict observance of the treaties of 1809 and 1871 with the United States, respect for foreign-owned property and possible negotiations with a view to leading to the submission of the insurgents. Such negotiations, according to the time-honored precedents of Spanish civil wars, even of the peninsula, will be conducted behind the scenes if entered into.

The marshal has devoted a whole week to long interviews with the Queen Regent, Premier Sagasta and the ministers of war, of marine, of foreign affairs and of the colonies.

The government affects to consider the state of insurrection in Cuba now to be like what it was in 1878, when Marshal Campos used the same tactics, coupled with promises of reform and amnesty, to close the first great uprising. General Blanco is likewise equipped to bring about pacification by every means possible. The military operations to be pushed on a large scale in the eastern provinces of Santiago and Puerto Principe from November to April will be accompanied by the underground work of the autonomists.

Gen. Blanco is authorized to assure the Cubans that the instituting of reforms more liberal than those contributed by the Arrazola bill, of March 15, 1896, or the Canovase bills, will depend upon the rapidity and completeness of the pacification, which is indispensable for the sincere execution of economic and administrative home rule, which, however, is not intended in any event to go as far as Canadian self-government. Spain does not deem an absolutely independent colonial parliament and executive compatible with the condition of the colony and her own interests and sovereignty, as the majority of the autonomists are said to be disposed to accept home rule in installments.

Minister Moret seems to believe that the autonomists abroad, like Giberghs and others in France, and the autonomist leadership in Cuba, will be excellent auxiliaries in bringing back many of the rank and file who were driven into rebellion by Gen. Weyler.

Giberghs spent 24 hours this week in Madrid, Incognito, before he came to see Premier Sagasta and Minister Moret.

AN UNPOPULAR VISITOR.
Servian Cabinet Resign Because of Ex-King Milan's Presence.

Belgrade, Oct. 19.—King Alexander of Servia, accompanied by his father, ex-King Milan, have arrived here. This is the first visit of ex-King Milan to the Servian capital since his abdication in 1889, and it is reported that trouble is likely to result from it, as the premier is said to have declared he would resign if the former king returned here.

Later—The cabinet has resigned. It is supposed the resignation of the ministers is connected with the return of ex-King Milan to the Servian capital.

—Our goods are new and of the very latest designs. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

To Whom

It May Not Concern

This announcement will have little interest. To many patient friends, however, the arrival (this a.m.) as enumerated below are of moment and profit. They include the long-delayed

Costumes, Coats, Fur-lined Capes, Waterproofs,

Etc., now ready for inspection. This matter

Directly Concerns

All who have so far delayed their winter Mantle purchasing, especially as we are now fully equipped, and latest styles and lowest prices are—as always—the characteristics of our Mantle Department.

The Westside.

J. Hutcheson & Co.



Daddy Buy Me A Bow-Wow.

Dogs and Dog Shows, Beauties! Little Beauties and Big Beauties. All Darlings. We can't make as much noise, but we want to be heard. We CAN bark, but DON'T bite. We have in FRESH this season's

English Pools and Valencia Raisins. Raw Sugar for Cakes. Those two large tins of Sardines for 25 cents are favorites.

We are the Klondike Outfitters.

Established 1874

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

OPENING MONDAY, OCT. 18.

WM. STEWART'S

Fine Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking Establishment.

SPECIALTIES: Walking and Street Costumes, Evening, Marriage and Ball Gowns, Opera Cloaks. All the latest designs known to the leading customers of London, Paris and New York.

OUR OBJECT: To give perfect satisfaction to our customers in fit, finish and style, and at the most reasonable prices.

A FULL LINE of the latest and most stylish Dress Patterns will be constantly kept on hand. Ladies' own material made up.

ADDRESS 62 FORT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO CAMPBELL'S DRUG STORE

10 VOLUME EDITION

OF THE

Century Dictionary and Encyclopaedia....

For Sale at a Bargain.

PRICE—

\$50.00

T. N. Hibben & Co.

High Life Cigarettes

Are in Quality and Price Without Exception the Very Best Made.

AT H. L. SALMON'S.

PRETTY WINDSOR A MASS OF RUINS

Particulars of the Terrible Conflagration Which Wiped Out the Nova Scotia Town.

Hardly a Home Left—A Gale Fanned the Flames—Fire Department Was Helpless.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 19.—Historic Windsor, one of the most beautiful towns in the province, is a mass of ruins. For six hours, beginning shortly before 6 a.m. Sunday, the fire, fanned by a violent northwest gale, raged so fiercely that the local fire department was absolutely helpless to cope with it, and within half an hour after its discovery the mayor began to call for outside assistance. Long before noon the town had been eaten up almost completely. The area covered by the flames was nearly a mile square. Of the 400 or more buildings occupying this section, scarcely half a dozen scorched structures remain.

No Nova Scotia town has ever been visited by a conflagration of such dimensions. Of the 3,500 people that inhabited the place, few have homes of their own to-day. Over 3,000 have been taken by the residents of the surrounding country and neighboring towns, while the remainder of the sufferers have gone to Halifax or are sheltered in tents erected in the vacant lots by a detachment of British troops from a garrison city. The disaster is appalling in its extent.

The fire started in a barn behind the Marine block, in the heart of the business district. The high gale prevailing carried the flames to other buildings before the firemen had time to get at work, and in a short time the showers of sparks carried in all directions had ignited a score of buildings. The occupants of the dwellings had time to hurry on some clothing and to drag some household goods into the streets, but there was not a place of safety to which anything could be removed quickly enough to save it from being destroyed or damaged.

The flames cut a clean gap from the water's edge on the business front to the forests in the rear, bounded by Ferryhill on the south side and by Fort Edwards on the north. During the past few years many handsome brick structures have been erected, but these were generally contiguous to old wooden buildings, and all went together before the furious flames. The origin of the fire is somewhat mysterious.

A severe lightning storm passed over the town before the flames burst forth, and some think the barn in which the fire started may have been struck by lightning, but many strongly suspect that the conflagration originated through the carelessness of some drunken men.

When morning broke the site of Windsor was a scene of desolation, with hundreds of frantic, thinly clad and destitute men and women and children rushing back and forth through the smoky streets. The streets were perilous, with flying bricks and slabs which the fierce hurricane drove from the roof like thunder bolts. In the hurry and excitement, horses and cattle in the stables were forgotten, and many perished in the flames or were suffocated from smoke. The ruins of the fire are still ablaze, the smoking embers having been fanned into a blaze. The heavens were lit with the flames, which cast their reflection across the river on either side as far as the eye can see. The occupants of the few houses that remain kept awake fearful that the fire would spring up again.

Relief measures were started in Halifax at an early hour, and a train load of provisions, tents, blankets, etc., arrived from the provincial capital. About the town were General Montgomery Moore, Gov. Daily, Mayor Stephen and 100 men of the Royal Berkshire regiment and Royal engineers, who were brought to attend to the erection of tents and aid in the relief work. The total loss is estimated at \$3,000,000. The heaviest losses are partially insured. The total insurance is calculated to be not half a million. The principal losers are:

C. H. Shaw's Marine block, \$30,000; Curry & Co., \$10,000; Shaw Bros., \$8,000; Payson's block, \$18,000; Green's block, \$20,000; Victoria hotel, \$15,000; Blanchard block, \$22,000; C. & G. Wilson's block, \$18,000; Dimack & Armstrong, \$22,000; J. B. Shaw's block, \$21,000; C. H. Dimack's block, \$14,000; building of Murphy & Woods, \$17,000; Commercial block, \$12,000; C. P. Shaw, \$40,000; electric light company, \$23,000; Henslow, \$12,000; Churchill's block, \$23,000; Keith's building, \$8,000; Wilson Bros., \$20,000; Gerrish block, \$21,000; Borden's block, \$14,000; post-office and customhouse, \$30,000; Empire block, \$16,000; J. Lynch & Sons, \$10,000; Avon hotel, \$6,000; Somerset house, \$12,000; Gerrish hall, \$15,000; court house, \$19,000; Methodist church, \$15,000; Baptist church, \$22,000; Presbyterian church, \$17,000; Catholic church, \$4,000; Mr. Hall's residence, \$14,000; C. D. Wolfe Smith's residence, \$20,000; Windsor Foundry Company, \$12,000; C. D. Geldert & Co., \$30,000; A. E. Windsor Plaster Company, \$42,000.

Among the finer residences destroyed were those of Dr. Black, Dr. Moody, Dr. Cropper, Dr. Reid, Windsor hotel, John Keith, John Lynch, Mrs. G. E. Forsythe, John Doran, W. O'Brien, V. R. Smith, William Christie, W. A. Smith, J. E. Graham, Mrs. J. P. Carver, R. B. Dakin, M. H. Goudge, Mayor Joshua Smith, J. C. Geldert and Arthur Smith.

CANADA IN LONDON

Editor William Wants a Good Companion—His Office Established.

Toronto, Oct. 18.—Editor William, writing over his initials in the Globe, advertises in the first extension of Canada's quarters in London. The department of the interior and the department of agriculture could unite, he says,

to maintain a great commercial office that Canada could establish in the city, and each of the chief provinces should send a commissioner to act with the Dominion officials. The Maritime Provinces could perhaps unite for this purpose and appoint a single officer to take charge of the exhibits of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Ontario should send a commissioner to exhibit her minerals, fruits and agricultural products. Quebec should do likewise; and Manitoba and the Territories and British Columbia should unite with the interior department at Ottawa and set up in the heart of London a great permanent exhibition of grains, meats, minerals and fisheries of the west, in charge of men who know the west in every phase of its life and every humor of its climate.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Though friction is rare, it has to be remembered that the Channel Islands are governed by old Norman laws, says the London Graphic, which are utterly unlike those of the rest of the empire. At the present time, when visitors from England are exceedingly numerous, this should be borne in mind. Among the powers which do not exist in England, but are exercised in Jersey, is that of charging for the use of beaches. The English law, by which the sea beach is a highway, seems to be quite unknown. The Channel Islands are a group of other three, and this is, we believe, the maximum. The exaction is not excessive, especially as in Jersey many articles heavily taxed in England are duty free. What causes trouble is the unwieldy nature of the demand, and the power of summary arrest and imprisonment which accompanies it. The plain clothes policemen of the Channel Islands are also a danger, as a high-spirited man may, without being quarrelsome, resent orders from a person who presents no outward sign of authority or calling.

A THEORY THAT FAILED.

Taking Time by the Forelock Was the Cause of Her Troubles.

"Never talk to me about taking time by the forelock or any of that nonsense again," said the girl who is always in a hurry to a friend who holds her to be the most valuable of virtues. "If ever again I try to get anywhere before too late, I hope I'll have just another time as I did to-day. Tell you about it, indeed! Why else do you suppose I would have come to see you? If I hadn't found your advice I shouldn't have had such a awful time."

"To begin with, I obeyed your suggestion and got up at 5 o'clock. Talk of early rising adding to one's chances of success! It made me so sleepy that I couldn't cross my breakfast time, and as for studying, all I could do was to wonder when in the world that tardy meal would be ready and whether there'd be enough of it when it did come, and I've had a headache all day from eating too much."

"Then I hurried down town—no I didn't hurry, I dawdled, as you said, but I got there long before any one else, just the same. Waited around in the morning papers, and never saw a single person I wanted to. I suppose they were not up. When I got home, I found my starting away so early I managed to miss the man I most wanted to see—Archie, you know, and I just knew he'd come to ask me to go to the theatre and I'd spent half the morning across the street with that fellow. Maria Jones—I went early to the club and missed Henry Fellows, who called to drive me there, went home to dinner promptly, and was just early enough to have to help to get it ready, since our cook had gone to bed with a headache, and burned my face until it was a sight."

"Then I thought I might as well follow the rest of your directions and go to bed early, and I did just early enough to have my hair all damp and stringy—I was going to curl it with kids, you know—when evening came. I had to send word down that I'd got a horrible cold, of course, and now I discover that I've wasted me to go camping with them, and I missed it all because I tried to do things in good time. Good time, indeed! Bad time, I call it. And if ever you mention such a thing as taking time by the forelock to me again I'll never speak to you as long as we both live."—Exchange.

The French naval estimates for 1897-98 exceed those of the last fiscal year by \$5,000,000 and are about \$50,000,000. It is contemplated to lay down fourteen vessels, two of which are battle-ships. The agitation for a better navy, started by M. Loeper, is making good headway and is very popular throughout the country.

There is no more inspiring sight in the world than the picture of a farmer and his rosy-cheeked wife starting out to fight the battle of life. There is no reason why all such couples should not live long, happy, healthy lives. Much depends upon the wife herself. To some extent, she must be a jack of all trades, and her husband must be a little of a blacksmith and a little of a harness maker and a little of a veterinary surgeon as well as a farmer. It is the same with the wife. It is a long way to town, and she must have a handy hand at many things. It is possibly many miles to the first physician, and the farmer's wife should be able to see that every member of the family is kept in good health.

If the young farmer's wife is wise, when her husband shows that he is out of sorts, when he is suffering from biliousness or torpidity of the liver or indigestion, she will not permit him to neglect these disorders, but will have at hand Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This wonderful medicine is not a cure-all, but as most diseases have their inception in a torpid liver or a disordered digestion, it is a cure for a great many of them. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves steady. It cures all malarial troubles and rheumatism. Medicine dealers sell it, and keep nothing else "just as good."

CONVENTION OF WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Delegates from the Four Corners of the Earth Assembled at Toronto for the Opening.

Programme To Be Followed During the Various Days—Mass Meeting at Massey Hall.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 19.—To White Ribbons the convention of the world's W. C. T. U., beginning here Saturday and ending October 26, is a gathering of great importance. For Canadian members it is a double event. Practically it commences to-morrow with a convention of the Dominion W. C. T. U., which will be attended by a large number of the delegates to the greater convention which follows.

The Dominion convention will open to-morrow, continuing in session through Thursday and Friday. On Thursday the first grand mass meeting of the gathering will be held in Massey Hall, when Mrs. W. C. T. U. leaders, Miss Francis Willard and Lady Henry Somerset, will address the audience. Friday evening, when the Dominion convention closes its work, will be devoted to the welcome banquet. This is to be given in Horticultural hall, and promises to be an impressive event. Miss Willard will preside, and addresses of welcome will be made by the mayor of Toronto, a representative of the Ontario government and others. Replies will be made by the women delegates from various foreign countries.

The feature of Saturday will be a great patriotic demonstration, held in Massey hall. The building will accommodate 6,000 persons, but its capabilities are likely to be strained to the utmost. A body of 1,000 children from the city schools, forming a choir and a flag drill company, will take part in the programme, and to insure the success of this part of the ceremonies the board of public schools has appointed a committee consisting of the chairmen of all the departments of the board to co-operate with the convention committee of arrangements.

The first flag march will be by a squad of thirty girls representing Great Britain. They will carry Union Jacks and march through a number of flowers to the accompaniment of old English airs by the orchestra. At the close of the march marchers and chorus will unite in singing:

Britannia, Britannia rules the waves,
Britons never, never, never shall be slaves.

The United States finds a place in the second flag march. The marchers will carry the Stars and Stripes and march to the music of a medley of the national airs, ending with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Then the two bodies of children representing Great Britain and the United States will form in lines across the stage, facing each other. First the British flags will be raised, while the chorus and marchers sing:

God Save our Gracious Queen.
Then, at the close of the first verse, the British flags will be lowered, the American raised, and the first verse of "My Country, 'tis of thee,"

will be sung. The second verse of each song will be sung in the same manner, and at the close the two leaders will step to the front of the platform while the companies march under the united flags to the music of—

Best be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love.

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The World's W. C. T. U. will be in

First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. Its great cures have been accomplished through purified blood—cures of scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, nervousness, that tired feeling. It cures when others fail, because it

Always

Strikes at the root of the disease and eliminates every germ of impurity. Thousands testify to absolute cures of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although discouraged by the failure of other medicines. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. See.

At the first grand mass meeting of the gathering will be held in Massey hall, when Mrs. W. C. T. U. leaders, Miss Francis Willard and Lady Henry Somerset, will address the audience. Friday evening, when the Dominion convention closes its work, will be devoted to the welcome banquet. This is to be given in Horticultural hall, and promises to be an impressive event. Miss Willard will preside, and addresses of welcome will be made by the mayor of Toronto, a representative of the Ontario government and others. Replies will be made by the women delegates from various foreign countries.

The feature of Saturday will be a great patriotic demonstration, held in Massey hall. The building will accommodate 6,000 persons, but its capabilities are likely to be strained to the utmost. A body of 1,000 children from the city schools, forming a choir and a flag drill company, will take part in the programme, and to insure the success of this part of the ceremonies the board of public schools has appointed a committee consisting of the chairmen of all the departments of the board to co-operate with the convention committee of arrangements.

The first flag march will be by a squad of thirty girls representing Great Britain. They will carry Union Jacks and march through a number of flowers to the accompaniment of old English airs by the orchestra. At the close of the march marchers and chorus will unite in singing:

Britannia, Britannia rules the waves,
Britons never, never, never shall be slaves.

The United States finds a place in the second flag march. The marchers will carry the Stars and Stripes and march to the music of a medley of the national airs, ending with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Then the two bodies of children representing Great Britain and the United States will form in lines across the stage, facing each other. First the British flags will be raised, while the chorus and marchers sing:

God Save our Gracious Queen.
Then, at the close of the first verse, the British flags will be lowered, the American raised, and the first verse of "My Country, 'tis of thee,"

will be sung. The second verse of each song will be sung in the same manner, and at the close the two leaders will step to the front of the platform while the companies march under the united flags to the music of—

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"To Gild Refined Gold"

To paint the lily." Somehow laudatory adjectives appear to be a surfeit of words in describing E. B. Eddy's Matches. These words, "E. B. Eddy's Matches," seem to embrace all excellence, and to which any words of eulogy would be almost superfluous.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited.

WANTS.

WANTED—A capable girl for general house work. Apply to Mrs. Hayward, corner Moss and Belcher streets. Oct 18-19.

WANTED—A clothing salesman. Only a first-class man need apply. Address B. Times office. Oct 18-19.

THE LADIES OF VICTORIA are cordially invited to call at 81 Fort street and see the finest free exhibition yet shown of work done on "The Wheel" sewing machine. See the new and improved "Standard" machine. Oct 18-19.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED for small family. References exchanged. Address A. C. & Co. Times office. Oct 14-19.

WANTED—To rent, Calligraph typewriter. Must be in good condition. Address "Calligraph," this office. Oct 14-19.

FOR SALE.

VERY CHEAP for a few days, at M. H. Smith & Co.'s, Broken Cakes, 3 lbs. for 25 cents.

FOR SALE—Cow and calf, half Jersey; first class milkers. Apply 112 North Park St.

FOR SALE—The fixtures, furniture and stock of the Hall Saloon, Fort street. Immediate possession given. Apply to A. W. Barnett, on the premises, or to Wm. Harrison, 67 and 69 Johnson street. Oct 12-17.

TO LET.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms to let. 91 Fort street. Oct 18-19.

TO LET—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, from 1st June. Apply R. Porter & Sons, Douglas street.

TO LET—House on Bellot street, \$15; store, corner Government and Bay streets, \$10; 7 roomed house, Cedar Hill road, \$5; store in Doane block, Douglas street, \$35; 4 roomed house on Green street, \$4; 5 roomed brick cottage, Gorge Road, \$12; 7 roomed house, No. 15 Kane street, \$12; cottage on Michigan street, \$7; brick house, corner Goddard Bay Road and Oak Bay Avenue, \$10. A. W. More & Co., 80 Government street.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson street, Telephone 182; residence telephone 411. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Victoria, B.C.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Saturday, from J. Johnson's, a brown and white fox terrier pup. Any one detaining same after this notice will be prosecuted.

LOST—Silk hand-bag, on Saturday. Finder please leave it at Hall, Goepel & Co.'s, or Times office, and receive reward. Oct 18-19.

SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty, lands and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Bell & Co. Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Mann, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 130.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GAS-FITTERS. 3011 Hastings and Thimbleby. Dealers in best quality of gas and water pipes. Estimates made and work done at lowest rates. Broad street, V. B. C. Tel. No. 119.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted in my name without my written order. M. A. Ashley, Esquimalt Road, October 14, 1897. Oct 14-19.

TAKE NOTE—Ladies' dresses and gowns cleaned, dyed, and pressed by Mrs. J. J. Bell, 3011 Hastings and Thimbleby. We guarantee no rubbing off. Provincial Dye Works, corner Langley and Fort streets. Oct 13-19.

MISS LILLIAN L. ARMSTRONG, Elocutionist and Vocalist, opens for concerts, church engagements and recitals. Terms for lessons, etc. Address, 25 Fernwood Road, City. Oct 8-19.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragraph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day at publication up to 4 p.m.

MRS. DR. C. C. CHAMBERS, the celebrated Clairvoyant and Medium, Clarence Hotel, Room 5. Sept.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer unto Nicholas Orth of the retail liquor license now held in respect to Rock Bay Hotel, corner of Bridge and Work streets, in the City of Victoria, and also for ratification of the temporary transfer of said license unto Alex. Cameron and J. C. Voss, respectively.

Dated this eleventh day of October, 1897. OTT. BARRETT, ALEX. RUMFORD, Oct 11-19.

Charles Hayward, (Established 1897.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer. Government Street, Victoria.

City Clock's Office, Victoria, October 21st, 1897.

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BONANZA'S RICHES

Joaquin Miller Tells of the Golden Hoards He Saw in the Miners' Cabins.

Conditions That Seem to Favor Hydroclinking—Recent Discovery of Bench Claims.

(By Francisco E. K. K. K.)

Bonanza Gulch (Klondike Mines), Aug. 10, 1897.—At 3 o'clock in the morning, full dawn, booted in rubbers reaching above the knees, with a change for the feet of Indian footgear, and many pairs of socks and some slippers, we pushed out through the marsh that lies back of Dawson for the mines. Descending we crossed the ferry and in half an hour were in the mines of Bonanza creek. The chatter and ring of axes greeted the eye. The first claim on the river stake was marked "No. 40, below 500 feet."

It is best right here to explain that claims are often incidental and are known by numbers, and they are all either below or above the discovered claim. By a little calculation you can tell just how far up the Bonanza you must go to where gold was first discovered in such tremendous quantities. It is just about six times 500 feet.

The first man we addressed was Mr. Hill, No. 81. He is an old Californian, now settled on a farm at Washington. He has built a pretty cabin, and is washing out some gold in the float ground of a bar of his claim, which is here more than a thousand feet wide, but he has no idea except from other claims how deep it is, as he has gone down only three feet. He told us he gets as high as 50 cents to the pan. I tried two pans at his request. The first pan I got next to nothing. The second pan about 5 cents.

The next claim we found open in fact, the first that we found open fairly in the old-fashioned California way—was No. 53. This is owned by Frank Swanson, a bright young Swede, who came here from Wyoming. He has a big wheel to drive his cut, has two strings of sluices, runs eighteen men day and night, and pays \$15 per day. This is the uniform wages. He would not sell here, but offered us a quarter interest in a claim on El Dorado for \$20,000. He is going outside as far as Chicago soon to bring in machinery to work hydraulic on the hillside or bench claims that he has on the sides or banks of his famous creek or Bonanza gulch claims.

Quite enough has been published outside about the big yield of No. 53. The big clean-up reads too much like a catalogue. We must give our attention to something new. A recently discovered hill claim is almost entirely new. The discovery of bench claims has dated back only about thirty or forty days, and while it is a "big thing," has been quite overshadowed by the big clean-ups in the creek.

The bench claim begins where the side line or bank of the creek claim ends and runs back up the hill. They are only 100 feet square. Some of them are surprisingly rich, and in some places they reach 500 feet, or rather five claims deep straight up the hill to an end at the top of the low sloping hill in places.

A California miner will see at once the tremendous possibilities here in the hydraulic. The whole hillside here will be washed down—these quartz mines.

Frank Swanson, of No. 53, Bonanza Gulch, told us all about the new discoveries known as bench claims. He led us up to the side of his upper gulch claim, where a man was "rocking" on the edge of the creek.

Ten feet up the bluff, or steep bank, was a hole not bigger than a big bowl. This claim on the hillside had only been discovered two days. Swanson asked him to show what he had in his can. The can was almost one-third full of gold-dust, the result of that morning's work. From what I could learn, about \$1,000 had been taken out of that hole in the bank since the discovery, just half a week before.

We found Hugh F. Beckett at his cabin on a fraction, Fraction A. It is called. Lots of fractions in these mines have been made by miners claiming a bigger slice than the official surveyor finds due them. Beckett showed us the first Sulphur creek gold we had seen.

But this gold shown us by Mr. Beckett of Fraction A is most important. It is a rich sort; looks like bird shot, and is very rich and heavy. He panned it out with his own hand on the 7th of August. He got from 5 cents to \$1 and snuk down only eighteen inches. His claim is No. 7, on Sulphur, and was recorded on the 6th of August.

Perhaps the most important find, more important even than the finding of bench or hill claims, is the discovery, newly made, that the gulches or tributaries to Bonanza are rich; richer, if possible, than the main streams. Let us look in upon the only one yet fairly opened. This is named Skookum, named after Skookum, one of the fortunate Indians mentioned. He told a man that the gulch looked as if it might hold gold.

The man opened the gulch, took out all he wanted, and then sold it to Mr. Ferguson and wife for \$25,000.

Mr. Ferguson is a Canadian by birth and an American by adoption. His little wife is an Austrian. I call her brave, advisedly. Last spring they rowed their boat, loaded with twenty-two hundred pounds, more than 100 miles up Stewart river and then went sixty miles up the McQuestin river.

a pocket as has never been heard of. These are not the first miners here who have laid before us such heaps of gold, but this is news, and we must omit the items heard of before to insert the facts about a side gulch on Bonanza.

El Dorado Gulch (Klondike Mines, Dominion of Canada), Aug. 21, 1897.—After breakfast we were soon on our way from claim to claim in the El Dorado gulch.

No. 12, or rather half of No. 12, is owned by Captain Ellis, of Santa Barbara, Cal. Captain Ellis has a pretty garden in his dooryard. His cabin rises to the dignity of a cottage—the neatest and prettiest thing of the sort in the Klondike mines. He has all the comforts and many of the luxuries; and why not? His claim is as orderly and neatly arranged as the deck and machinery of a ship. He is spoken of as the ablest miner in the gulch. His pleasure is in the science, and it is truly a science of working a claim with the least friction and the biggest results. Results? Well, this, I should say, is the star claim in the Klondike mines. Better for good judgment and great results.

Captain Ellis has spent years in placer mining in Mexico, Oregon and elsewhere, and knows his work perfectly.

His ground really looked to be half gold as he dug it up where the men were shoveling up, using two benches from

and a foolish one. He is a handsome, dashing young fellow of Latin blood, and glories in the name of Swiftwater Bill. No, he would not give us his real name. Has friends outside, and wants to turn up with a million at his back some day and surprise them. Of course he may be exact and true in his account, but it will do no harm to indicate, as the telegrams say, "The story lacks confirmation."

Nos. 14, 15 and 16 and so on are being worked, and are as fabulously rich as that of Captain Ellis, or even as the wild account of handsome and dashing Swiftwater Bill.

No. 11 is owned and worked by Fred Breese and Tom Blake. They were cleaning and weighing the gold taken from their claim the last few days. A five-gallon oil-can that had been cut in two stood on the floor nearly full. A bonnet can heaped up stood on the deck, or rather inside the open desk by the scales. A big tin blower used for cleaning and holding gold, and hammered out roughly from the other end of that oil can, was on the floor nearly full. A glass pickle jar stood in the open desk, full of nuggets, the largest weighing six and a half ounces. Tom Blake pushed them out on the floor, saying: "Help yourselves, boys."

Another man drew a gold bar out from under a bush. He did not lift it. That would have been hard work. Mr. Blake said that they had nothing for sale,

cost of more one foot in thickness, with which nature has endowed this entire Arctic region, and this lets in the hot sun these hot days and thaws the ground for several feet, so that it will be in fine condition for groundsluicing. A good many, all up and down, will groundsluice, and so hereafter get their gold at half the cost.

"That \$130,000 cost us fully \$30,000 to get it out, if we count our own work at ruling prices and our supplies at store rates, and we do not like to waste it that way," said one of the brothers.

These four fortunate brothers are not all on the ground, only the youngest one, and he stays and rests late, leaving the bother of direction to his head man, Mr. Davis, who is reckoned a very able miner. You see his post is one of great importance. An inexperienced or important man might easily waste a small fortune in a few days here.

They built great fires every night and worked by the light, throwing in dirt that had been thawed out before by the light of these great fires. The cost of wood alone would be enormous. To form some idea of the fire, I may mention that I heard Mr. Berry and a man with a horse talking about a contract to bring down a thousand cords of wood from the hillside. The man asked \$50 a day for himself and horse.

In this Berry claim I see where big logs lie deep in the ground, almost in the bedrock. Mr. Berry picked up a bone, not petrified, but still a bone, down

"lay" to some Californian. They get one-third the gold taken out, and have three years in which to operate, as they please to work. This No. 2 on El Dorado drifted some last winter, a space that looks no larger than one of my cottages yielding \$30,000. If you care to calculate what a claim 500 feet long, with a pay streak 100 feet wide, would yield at this rate, you can approximate the amount the Californian who has the lease of No. 2 will take out, but at the same time you must bear in mind that this far it has taken about \$1 to every \$4 to take the gold out, and that these men pay this cost, and even then only get one-third. Still, this is counted a great thing for them. The cost of living, and of course, of labor, will be less than half what it now is.

No. 3, El Dorado, is the claim in which gold was first discovered in good prospects—\$2.50 to the pan. It is told that the discoverers were of the Che Carco class. This Che Carco is good Chinook or Jargon Indian, and simply means Che-naw, and Carco-come. That is, new-come. It is universal in use here. The Colorado term "tenderfoot" is obsolete.

I may mention that the Alex. McDonald claim, No. 30, cleaned up in one run more than \$1,500,000. This is a big news item. They took out the third largest piece ever found in these mines. The claim that has given the biggest piece of all—nearly \$800,000—has six claims

WILL SUE COMPANY

The Cleveland's Passengers Are Very Angry—Had a Very Hard Trip.

One of them Who Left on October 5 Gives a List of the Grievances of the Passengers.

Seattle, Oct. 18.—The North American Transportation & Trading Company is confronted with the probability of a suit on the part of several passengers who went up on the second trip of the Cleveland for a return of their passage money. The men who threaten to bring suit returned from St. Michaels on the Danube, which got into Victoria Saturday night, and came to this city on the Kingston yesterday afternoon. They are very bitter in their complaint against the company, and they say they will fight the matter to the bitter end. One of them told in graphic language to a reporter to-day the story of their alleged wrongs. He said:

"We left Seattle for St. Michaels on the Cleveland on August 5. The understanding was that when we arrived at St. Michaels we were to take the steamer Charles H. Hamilton at that point for Dawson. We found when we arrived, however, that the Hamilton had left the night before, and we were forced to wait two weeks for the arrival of the John G. Healy. We took this boat, but it was not very long before the fact developed that it was practically impossible for us to reach Dawson City this winter. Before we reached Minook we met the Hamilton coming back, having given up the hope of getting to Dawson.

"When we reached Minook the captain of the Healy offered to sell us sufficient provisions to last us all winter—at Dawson prices—and to leave us there for the winter, promising to transport us to Dawson as soon as the ice broke next spring. Previous to our leaving St. Michaels the company had refused to sell us provisions, stating that there was plenty of grub at Dawson. We knew this wasn't so, but we could not budge the determination of the company. Well, several of the passengers accepted the captain's offer at Minook, and the boat proceeded on its way. When we arrived at Port Yukon we were summarily ordered to leave the boat, and the same offer that had been made at Minook was renewed. All but about twenty of the passengers accepted it. I was one of those who refused.

"We were all ordered off the boat until she had a chance to unload, but our twenty refused to go. Then our baggage was thrown off on the bank and laid there for several hours in the mud. We then put it back on the boat ourselves and informed the captain that it would be removed only over our dead bodies. That same day the river steamer Weare, having on board President Weare of the North American Trading and Transportation Company, came up the river. Mr. Weare agreed to permit the Healy to carry our party back to St. Michaels without charge, but as to carrying us back to Seattle he would make no agreement, saying that Manager Hamilton would be at St. Michaels when we arrived there, and that we could attempt to make some arrangement with him. When we arrived at St. Michaels and asked Hamilton to transport us back to Seattle free of charge, that gentleman simply laughed at us. We then made a demand for the return of our passage money, which was refused. I am certain that the matter will be carried into the courts and a final test of the case made there.

"Now, I want to tell you something of the cause of this fiasco at Dawson. The main cause of it is the fact that the transportation companies have carried in whiskey in preference to food, because there was two dollars to one more profit in the former than in the latter. Why, the last steamer which reached Dawson—the Marguerite—carried 30 tons of whiskey and less than one ton of grub. When she got stuck on a bar at Port Yukon, passengers' orders were given that not a barrel of that whiskey be unloaded, but if it became necessary to lighten the boat that the grub be put ashore. Such things as that are what have caused a shortage of grub at Dawson City."



JACK CANUCK HAS OUTGROWN THESE CLOTHES.

"Contrasting the position Canada holds to-day with that of a year ago, one cannot help but realize with considerable pride that we have made an immense stride toward the goal of nationhood."—Belleville Ontario.

the bedrock to reach the sluicelocks; but it did not pay out as well as it looked. He panned out three pans, and the three pans weighed only a little more than \$1,000. Up in No. 30 they got an even \$1,000 in a single pan last March. Still, Captain Ellis is not finding fault with his results.

He works eighteen men, runs night and day, and averages right along a little more than \$10,000 every twenty-four hours.

"I left California because I could not make enough to keep my family right down there. The man's voice was husky, and he was looking away out the door. Putting himself together he got up and said cheerily: 'But I am all right now; could clean up to-morrow with a cold quarter of a million. Want to see some gold? Look here.'

He got down on his knees and drew a long bag out by the end with both hands, then another and another, three bags, weighing about fifty pounds each, gold in canteens, boxes, oyster cans, and all sorts of cans. He pulled out a quart of nuggets.

"Help yourself. What, you must be queer fellows not to take gold when it is to be had for picking up."

What a strange, strong, quiet Count of Monte Cristo is this Captain Ellis, of Santa Barbara, California.

No. 13 is owned in part by Skiff Whitehall, the Humboldt man who owns No. 1, as we have seen. His partner in 13 is a character. A famous character

nothing but "dust." They worked deep into the bedrock. "It will take five years after this year to get the best of it. Then we will quit."

The next claim above No. 3 is a fraction "A." It is owned by the Bounds Brothers. They were building a new cabin. Some hewing down the notches; some laying more for the chinks. They do not use clay or mud here, as in other countries, for cabins, only moss. Mr. Bounds and his brother were bringing in cattle, Joe Cleve City, 300 miles below here, and got winter bound.

"The luckiest thing that ever happened to us was that misfortune," laughed Bounds. "We got this fraction, took out more gold than any bank in Tacoma can brag of, and have got about \$200,000 more in sight. We are going to drift this winter and work out the whole fraction, as we are gentlemen, and like it better than mining. Besides, Mrs. Bounds wants to get back to Tacoma."

The next claims above the Bounds fraction, are Nos. 4, 5 and 6. They are the famous Berry claims. Enough has been said the world over about these claims, and the big-hearted Fresno boys who were fortunate enough to open them. They drifted all winter, worked like beavers building cabins, and at the same time taking out \$130,000, which was the first to wake up the congested outside world. They are sluicing now old California fashion—two strings of sluices in a twenty-five foot cut.

They have taken out a great rich over-

on the frozen bedrock, and it was speckled with gold.

You pick up mastodon teeth in the bedrock, twenty-five feet under the frozen earth. A man has sent me the bone of a buffalo, found several feet below, under ground, and I have secured a piece of wood and bark taken from twenty feet under the icy earth that I am almost certain is part of a palm tree. It goes to the Smithsonian, if it does not fall to pieces from exposure.

The whole hillside are staked out, far and near. You see "rockers" all along. These "rockers" and the old Georgia "rockers," and the first "rockers" in California, made of an old hollowed tree. They are bigger and bigger than the modern California and Montana "rockers."

Mr. Lancaster was the discoverer here and is "rocking" out about \$50 a day.

No. 7 first claim is owned by Fred Hutchinson, Lamb and three others. Three men drifted here a little last winter and took out \$30,000. The claim is deep and will be all drifted. They are waiting for winter. They can afford it.

No. 8 is in the hands of Mr. Winter, who once owned a dairy near Oakland, California. There are others with him, and they have the claim on a "lay"—half that comes out. One gets tired of setting down these big figures, and may be you of reading them, and some may say these men exaggerate. I do not think so.

above this big claim of Big Alex. McDonald, No. 36.

Claim No. 9 is worked by the owners, and is being drifted.

"Yes, it pays all right, but we work at a disadvantage. Too wet in the summer and the dries don't burn as well in the damp summer season, but we have other claims and must do work to open them, so we work right along. We have worked eight box lengths, a box of 12 feet, and taken out over \$80,000," said one of the owners.

No. 10 is owned by John Erickson, the man who first located it. "I have worked out several box lengths, and am satisfied. No; don't want to sell."

Man couldn't get along here without axes. They live on dried fish as a rule, fed ages a day. Four of them will do the work of a horse, and do it in half the time. They are sold by the pound. As high as \$2.50 per pound has been paid for dogs on the Yukon.

Human life is held too cheaply when the individual who needs a tonic for his system seeks to cover his wants by purchasing every new mixture that is recommended to him. Remember that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a well earned reputation of over fifty years' standing.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made especially for the blood, nerves and complexion.



CURE SICK HEAD

Headache, vertigo, dizziness, and all the troubles that result from a bilious state of the system, such as indigestion, nausea, depression of spirits, and all the ailments that result from a bilious state of the system, are cured by Carter's Liver Pills.

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W. TEMPLEMAN, MANAGER.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times."

THE WINDSOR CALAMITY.

It has been commented upon frequently before and is receiving abundant notice again, that almost every autumn some portion of the country suffers severely from devastating fires. The record established this fall is a most melancholy one for the eastern provinces of the Dominion. Two terrible conflagrations in quick succession have swept over some of the fairest regions in Ontario and the maritime provinces. We have scarcely had time to reckon up the gloomy damage-roll of the Ottawa Valley fire when the flourishing town of Windsor, Nova Scotia, is swept almost out of existence, and three thousand people are left homeless, with the severe winter of the east rapidly approaching. Damage to the extent of \$5,000,000 has been done; many persons have lost all they possessed, and an urgent call for help has been sent forth to the Dominion. We are confident that British Columbia, although the farthest of all from the scene of this lamentable disaster, will not be less keenly touched by the tale of suffering, or be less ready to give of her abundance than the provinces nearest Nova Scotia. Need we remind our readers that "the gives twice who gives quickly?" This is a case where aid must be prompt, and we suggest that all subscriptions to the relief fund be collected without delay and telegraphed to Windsor as fast as received. The Times will gladly receive contributions to the fund and undertake to see that there is no delay in transmission to the relief committee in Windsor.

"FOOLS AND BAIKNS," ETC.

How far, O Colonist, wilt thou abuse the patience of the public? Are there no limits to the confidence which the morning paper has in the gullibility of the people of this province? Has its irrational championing of the dishonorable and discredited World not gone quite far enough? How much more of such cheap and flimsy sophistry as that which the Colonist publishes this morning under the heading, "The Westminster Platform," is the long-suffering public to endure? Well may the World exclaim: "Heaven deliver us from our special pleader, for he is making an awful mull of this business." He is indeed. It is something below mediocrity striving to solve a problem worthy of the wits of genius. The Colonist can never hope by such paltry arguments (if we do not prostitute the word to describe the petty attempts of the Colonist to straighten out a hopelessly crooked matter) to prove that black is white, and that a lie can be a lie and still the truth, unless it can find minds as illogical and as simple as its own. Is the Colonist ambitious to emulate Archbishop Whately's famous feat of argumentation? Whately, by all the laws of logic, and all the subtleties of rhetoric, proved pretty conclusively, that no such person as Napoleon Bonaparte ever existed; the Colonist, with no rhetoric and less logic, attempts to give a semblance of plausibility to the mean conduct of the World in publishing erroneous information about the Westminster platform. But far cleverer pleaders than the Colonist have signally failed in attempting to prove that a man or a newspaper can be guilty of base deceit and yet retain his or its own respect and the respect and confidence of his or its colleagues. The Colonist's plea ends in the reduction to absurdity—a solemn pledge of honor may be honorably broken. That is the World's unenviable position before the people of British Columbia to-day; yet the Colonist, with extraordinarily poor discrimination, has accepted a brief (was there a fat retainer fee attached?) wonder, although, to be sure, where could it come from? to defend the indefensible, through thick, through thin, by hook or by crook. A criminal whose guilt is so patent to all as that of the World requires something else than defence. The Colonist is simply trying in a very impudent fashion to gull the public, who know the facts now quite as well as the Colonist. The public may grow tired and kick. Let the Colonist beware. The Island Sentinel recently remarks that "the Colonist should have waited until the platform was published before commencing on it, as there was danger of misleading the public. But the Colonist's game was not to be played that way; what it wanted to do was to mislead the public. The Colonist and the World have deliberately and with premeditation misled the public

and are now misleading them in this matter. We warn all persons who want to know the facts regarding the Westminster Convention not to trust to the Colonist and World accounts of it, for they are intentionally false and calculated to mislead. Those papers sacrificed everything to get a blow at the Liberal party; that blow is now recoiling upon them with redoubled force. Of late the Colonist has been carrying on in a way that makes those who know best its limitations and qualifications tremble for its mental apparatus. Not content with arrogating to itself with comic coolness the function of literary critic, arbiter of style and director-general of the use of words for the province (by Royal Letters patent, doubtless) it now rushes in where angels really fear to tread, and in the same article in which it botches the defence of the World's knavery, gives its high imperial dictum upon the duties of newspaper correspondents and upon newspaper ethics generally. But this is really too much for our gravity; the Colonist should learn to distinguish between opera bouffe and common sense, but we fear its case is past redemption when it can perpetrate such a piece of knavery. The Colonist has it hopes, as high a standard of newspaper ethics as anyone. It is unable to see wherein the World has done anything wrong in this matter. After that the deluge. As for the platform, let us remind both the Colonist and the World of the old Scots adage: "Fools and bairns should never see work when it is only half finished."

THE MODEL MUNICIPALITY.

Give legislators the world over when in doubt look to Glasgow, the second city in the British Empire, to see how she does the thing in question. Glasgow has demonstrated most thoroughly that the communal system is capable of achieving that which one of England's greatest statesmen happily defined as the chief end of good government: "The greatest good to the greatest number." So successful has Glasgow been in the innumerable enterprises to which she has laid her shrewd business brain and energetic hand that it has come now to be recognized in Great Britain that what Glasgow undertakes is bound to be successful. Her tramway system, her cleansing and sanitary system, her police and fire systems, her gas and water systems, are all models of perfect municipal organization in their particular line. Glasgow water is unsurpassed for quality, and unapproached for cheapness and plentifulness of supply; her gas is the cheapest in the world—54 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. The municipality owns the gas plants, as well as the tramways, the water and other things; and not only does the municipality seek to furnish gas to the citizens just as cheap as possible, but it makes it a rule to extend the mains as soon as need for them is apparent. No delay, no higgling, no see-sawing, but prompt action. Consequently the gas balance, like that from the water and the tramways, managed in the same splendid manner, is so substantial that still further reductions to the consumers are contemplated. Now Glasgow has decided to hold an international exhibition in 1901, and the municipality has guaranteed one million pounds sterling (\$5,000,000). This, it is expected, will be raised within six months; it now amounts to over \$750,000. The intention of Glasgow is to beat Chicago's record for a big show. She will do it; nothing St. Mungo's town has ever set heart to has failed to turn to gold, to dazzling success; and everybody may confidently look forward to 1901 to see the greatest international exhibition on record. There are no paltry parties in Glasgow municipal politics—those little foxes that spoil the vines. When it comes to a strong pull, a long pull and a pull altogether, the town of St. Mungo throws its full weight on the rope. Glasgow as a municipality stands as a pattern and exemplar to all the world, although there is no truth at all in the rumor that gained ground some time ago that she is a city without taxes. Her citizens are taxed, but they know what for.

Some more sage advice from the Colonist about our language. If we can do our esteemed contemporary any good by a little interchange of advice we should remark that if it really finds any difficulty in following us in our language, there are capital schools in Victoria. Besides, any of the excellent gentlemen who officiate as teachers in these schools would be open to coach the editor of the Colonist, say an hour or two in the afternoon; upon the English language, literature and grammar, for a very reasonable fee. Every ill has a remedy, even backward education. Had our style been as wooden as that of the Colonist editorial style, we should never have wrung those compliments, or even notices, from its sagacious chief writer. That shrewd observer, Dr. Samuel Johnson, once rudely remarked that a man of few, or borrowed, or stolen ideas, and with poverty of diction was "a barren rascal." We don't know what made us quote the Doctor here.

It would be interesting to learn what the Theosophists, of whom we have a number in Victoria, have to say of Mr. Landor's experience of the Buddhist religion. That particular form of religious belief is believed to be the most humane on earth. Mr. Henry Savage Landor, nephew of Walter Savage Landor, author of the immortal "Imaginary

Conversations," has just run up against Buddhism 'per se' and he feels in every bone that it is not a mild thing at all. Mr. Landor attempted to enter Lhasa, the capital of Tibet and residence of the grand Llama. Visitors are not encouraged there, and Mr. Landor was seized and condemned to death. The Llama commuted the sentence to torture and Mr. Landor was stretched on the rack for an hour or two before being sent home.

October's own blustering self has come down upon us at last. The song of the wind, the "hissing and the eager air," the chilly, driving rain, the whirling leaves and the general bleakness over landscape and sea this morning, all betokened the early coming of winter. The October breezings are in vogue, and there is something brewing for the Turner government that will reach maturity at an early date.

General Blanco's appointment as captain-general of the Spanish forces now operating against the Cuban patriots, in succession to that most-abused man of modern times, General Weyler, has caused forth a perfect deluge of bitter articles in the American press. It is a matter of all shades of politics with fierce denunciations of the Spanish policy and demands that the American government shall interfere. A settlement of the dispute seems farther off than ever.

NEED KLONDIKERS STARVE?

To the Editor: This question to most of us who enjoy a good bed and three good meals a day and who seldom, if ever, have been brought face to face with hunger and short rations, has hardly any other than a commercial aspect; yet, to our friends in the frozen, ice-bound north, it is the all important question. And judging from the statements which have come from time to time in the press, many, no doubt, believe it absolutely impossible to ship supplies to Dawson during the winter months. This is not so. That the difficulties are many and the dangers great in a winter journey to the Klondike is most true yet it can be made, without the sacrifice of a human life, possibly without the loss of a horse.

We say, and say truly, that "God helps those who help themselves," yet the men who now are on the Klondike evidently can't do anything towards helping themselves. To my mind, the only way of solving the gloomy prospect of hunger amid plenty for it is agreed by all that gold is most plentiful on the Yukon—in by commercial enterprise. Permit me to draw your and your many readers' attention to a case in point, very similar to the Yukon problem now pressing for solution. In the year 1867 the crops in the north of Europe were completely destroyed; no farm products of any kind outside of meat and hay were saved. A dire calamity threatened my native town, a city of somewhat over 6,000 inhabitants. Hundreds of families from the frost-ridden districts flocked to the city in search of food. As soon as it was known that the crop was ruined, business enterprise, ever alive to public wants, ordered from abroad two ship-loads of flour; but, as misfortune seldom comes singly, both ships were wrecked in the Gulf of Bothnia, and the flour that was so badly needed and anxiously expected never came. The situation was most serious. Navigation cut off by ice, no railway within three hundred miles, and no bread in the city; yet commercial enterprise solved the problem. Hundreds of teams were busy all winter hauling flour from the railway terminus to the famine-stricken districts under conditions, except as to mountains, very similar to the Yukon of to-day.

Winter travel, with horse and sleigh, are most common in the north of Norway, Sweden, Lapland or Russia; yet very few ever perish from the bitter cold and penetrating winds so prevalent in these high latitudes. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, as far as climatic conditions and winter travel are concerned, a winter trip to the Klondike, properly equipped and with a carefully selected crew, can readily be made. Whether the game is worth the candle I leave for our business men to say.

WALTER ROOS.

A Toronto Lady Deceived.

She Bought a Dye That Was Not True To Name.

A lady living on Church street, Toronto, quite recently visited one of the city stores and bought a package of Cardinal Dyes to color a small dress. She relates her experience as follows: "I bought a packet of Cardinal Dye at certain store here for the purpose of dyeing a cream wool dress for my little girl. I used it according to the printed directions, and was quite disappointed with my job. I got such a muddy and undecided color that I was forced to dye it a dark color in order to save the dress. My failure was due to the fact that I was talked into buying a common make of dye, instead of the Diamond, that I had always used before. You may rest assured that I shall always use the Diamond Dyes in the future, as I know from experience they are the best. The storekeeper who sold me the common dye has certainly lost my trade, as I feel he knowingly deceived me."

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Wm. Benchley, New Westminster, has been pronounced incurable from what he supposed to be heart disease. He had become so weak that he was not only unable to work, but hardly able to walk from one room to another. A short time ago he began to take Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. He has now resumed work, and is rapidly recovering. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa has cured thousands. If you suffer from a disordered stomach, liver or kidneys, rheumatism, catarrh, dropsy, or any disease arising from disordered blood, stomach, liver or kidneys, it will cure you. Sold by all druggists.

—You would do well to see Weller Bros' stock of table linens, napkins, towels, etc. They have a complete stock in that line.

THE AGITATOR'S OFFICE.

In the Westminster, of Toronto, a non-partisan paper, we find an article on "The Office of an Agitator," which contains paragraphs very well deserving of study by students of the provincial situation. For example: "In every country where absolute rule has been thrown off, agitation has become the life of the state. The restless reformer who goes about with a determination to root out abuses and to stir up public opinion in favor of his project, is an agitator who earns the gratitude of the community. He may disturb our serenity; we may often wish he would leave us alone; he arrives with his warning, perhaps, when we had arranged a quiet, nerve-soothing sleep. But, in the main, when the conditions that govern society are considered, every thoughtful person knows that we owe much to those who are energetic in promoting salutary movements and who organize in order to carry them out."

The article proceeds at some length to set out the value of agitation, and to insist upon the fact that it is one of the safeguards of popular liberty. Our experience in British Columbia may be cited in proof of this. Scattered over a wide territory, and absorbed in the work of making homes in it, the people of this province for many years allowed their political interests to take a very narrow interest in them; for the temporary excitement of election times was more a matter of persons than policies. The land monopolist was putting in his work, and a protest was raised now and then, but no answer came back from the people until the "redistribution" outrage of 1880 touched the quick; and gave the "agitator" his opportunity. From that day to this, steady work in the house, in the press, on the platform, has been done to rouse public opinion and direct its forces against the abuses of power and the selfishness of the land monopolist of the country, and every one who has eyes to see has the result before him in the condemnation of the government which is almost unanimous throughout the country.—Columbian.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AS A HUSBAND.

Strange Relations With His Wife of the "Recluse."

A curious account of Victor Emmanuel's married life, taken from the "Autobiography" of Gen. Morozzo della Rocca, who had recently as "senior general in the Italian army" is printed in the London Daily News. "The wedding took place in April, 1842, and magnificent festivities were instituted on the occasion by Charles Albert. The incomparable blindness and sweetest of Maria Adelaide did a great deal to soften the manners of the court. As soon as he had made the acquaintance of his wife Victor Emmanuel loved her ardently, and the affection he bore her continued tender till the end. But she could not fill the life of her husband, who was entirely deprived of mental occupation, for Carlo Albert never permitted his children to share in the least in state affairs. So Victor Emmanuel still kept his bachelor habits, and after his marriage had still more liberty than before. He created a life of his own to recompense himself for the monotony of that imposed upon him in the royal palace. He hunted and shot in the mountains and in the marshes, undertook long rides and walks and was away from home not only all the morning, but very often during the entire day. In the palace Victor Emmanuel was the chosen Prince, a loving husband, a respectful son; no sooner away from his home than his natural instincts and repressed tastes burst out violently, and he became a species of monogamist of the sixteenth century, of whom he had the physical type and wore a similar costume. But he had nothing of the rudeness of manners and vulgar passions given by Dumas to his heroes. Though Victor Emmanuel was by no means proud or haughty, but rather affable with the persons in his service, he was most jealous of his personal dignity and would not have compromised it in the least degree. His heart—and this is true, though it may appear strange—was entirely devoted to Maria Adelaide. He entertained for her a respectful and passionate admiration, placed in her unbounded confidence, and his tenderness toward her was such that he had none to spare for other people, not even for the woman, who during many years was the companion of his life, the mother of his children, and to whom, finally, he was united in a morganatic marriage. He reserved for Maria Adelaide the best of himself without pretending to be other than he was. He had no secrets from her, and only avoided giving her details which might have proved inconvenient for her chaste ears. Maria Adelaide, however, knew a great deal, which she not only condoned, but justified, a mystery of supreme inducement and kindness, which is not easy to understand or even imagine by any one who was not, like myself, placed between the double existence of Victor Emmanuel—that in the palace and that without. The only person who had the right of condemning his abstinent from being so, and I dare to say that she did well."

CROUP QUICKLY CURED.

Mountain Glen, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. Thornton. This celebrated remedy is for sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria and Vancouver.

HEARD ON THE STREET CARS.

"The directors of this corporation have their clubs. Why can't the employees have theirs too? The union is simply the poor man's club."

"Yes, but they are raising it to strike with."

NEED THINNING OFF.

"Hogon shoot? No, I am not going. I don't take any interest in such amusements."

"At this one we are going to shoot at Andrew please, excusing me."

HARD AT IT.

"Well, all the schools and colleges are open and the educational movement is once more in full swing."

"Yes, all over the country football eleven has started to train."—Philadelphia North American.

To get relief from biliousness, indigestion, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The little Castoria is a perfect remedy for infants and children. It is a complete stock in that line.

CAWS TO GROW!



USE ECLIPSE SOAP

So we have at the splendid position achieved by

ECLIPSE SOAP.

But we do no crowing. Eclipse Soap goes on its merits. Give it a trial.

Send us 25 "Eclipse" wrappers, or 5c. in stamps with coupon and we will mail you a popular novel. A coupon in every bar of "Eclipse."

John Taylor & Co.,
Manufacturers, Toronto, Ont.

THE POPULIST BEND.

"What gives that populist orator's head such a peculiar bend?"
"Oh, that comes from an effort to look at things from the other side of the same time."—Philadelphia North American.

A RUGGED COMPARISON.

"The trouble with this country," said the unreasoning pessimist, "is that too many of us think too little about politics. The business men don't take enough interest in elections."
"Of course it is. People are paying so much attention to money that some men will look longer at a nickel before it goes into a slot machine than they will at a vote before it goes into a ballot box."—Washington Star.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, which has outlived and superseded hundreds of similar preparations, is undoubtedly the most fashionable as well as economical hair-dressing in the market. By its use the poorest head of hair soon becomes luxuriant and beautiful.

Windsor Salt

Purest and Best for Table and Dairy Use.

In Rheumatism

are your limbs so tender and sensitive that you can feel every storm and change in the weather by the aching pains and aches in your muscles and joints? Aching limbs long and preventing rest and sleep at night? If so,

Secure prompt relief by applying a

Benson's Porous Plaster

to the aching parts. Incomparably the best and most effective external remedy—cures where other plasters fail to give relief. Only the genuine Benson's Porous Plaster. Price 25c. per box. Sole Agents, Leeming, Miles & Co., Montreal, Sole Agents for Canada.

TUTTI FRUTTI

See each 5c. package.

A. O. U. W. HALL.

TO-NIGHT.

For an indefinite period,

The Kickapoo

WITH THEIR COMPANY OF ARTISTS, Giving a first-class and refined

VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT.

Free to adults Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Wednesdays and Saturdays admission 10 cents. Children 10 cents each night.

Special Matinee every Saturday at 2:30 p.m.

Reserved seats every entertainment for ladies and their escorts without extra charge.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Oct. 19 and 20

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY

The Most Perfect Dramatic Organization in America.

TUESDAY EVENING, Preceding Bellows & DeMille's Masterpieces

THE WIFE

—AND ON—

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Madeline Lucette Bayly's Delightful Comedy in Four Acts

Christopher, Jr.

Entire New Scenario! Beautiful Costumes! A Superb Production! Twenty-five People in the Cast!

Prices, 50 cents, 75 cents, and \$1. Seats on sale at Japansons.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Salerooms 133 Government St. Open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Auction sales held at salerooms every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.

Auction sales arranged for and conducted at your residence on the shortest notice.

Best prices obtained. Furniture bought for cash.

Agent for steam tug Lotte.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

P. J. DAVIES, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Commission Merchant

Out-Door Sales Promptly Attended To.

51 Johnson St., Victoria.

GOAL AND WOOD

We carry the most complete stock of fuel in the city. Don't overlook us.

WOOD

OAK, FIR AND BARK in any length.

FINE CUT WOOD

12 and 16 inch lengths sold in half-cord quantities.

COAL

ANTHRACITE—Only a limited quantity.

ALEXANDRA—A nice, clean grate and stove coal.

WELLINGTON—Speaks for itself. It has no rival.

COMOX—Specially adapted for furnace use.

Don't forget our City Office, No. 104 GOVERNMENT STREET, Adolph Block. See our window for samples.

Spratt & Macaulay.

COAL.

ESTABLISHED 1892.

Double Screened Coal, \$5 per ton.

Lump Coal, \$5.50 per ton.

Comox Lump, for furnaces, \$5.

See Terms and Your order solicited.

W. WALKER,

Office 57 West St., opp. Telegraph Hotel

COAL.

New Vancouver Coal Co., Ltd., NANAIMO, B.C.

VICTORIA AGENTS: KINGHAM & CO. (Office 608, Fort and Street, Telephone 432)

Double Screened Southfield Coal, \$5.00 per ton.

Double Screened New Wellington, 6.00 per ton.

Or 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city, weight guaranteed.

Coal Wharf Foot of Johnson Street

The Electric Wood Yard

BEST STOVE WOOD FOR SALE.

In all lengths as required, promptly delivered. Orders for Coal taken.

Raymond & Painter.

Address, 1124 West Pender St., or 13 Commercial St. Tel. 423.

Vancouver Island Building Society.

The With drawing of \$25.00 contribution to the above society will be held in Sir William Wallace Scott's Hall, Broad street, on Friday, the 22nd October, 1897, at 8 p.m. See that your share is in good standing.

By order, H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Purses

See our Window.

BOWES' DRUG STORE,

100 Government Street.

HE DISPENSES PRESCRIPTIONS.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Kickapoo Cough Cure, the best.

Moulders' tools at 80 Douglas st.

FINNAN HADDIES at Jameson's 33 Fort street.

Kickapoo Indian Salve. Myself cures all pain and skin and cutaneous diseases.

There will be a battalion parade at the Drill Hall on Friday evening, when the general proficiency cups will be presented.

We are going to have a hot time—hot time at the old shop to-day. Jackets, waterproofs, newest styles, lowest price, at Partridge's, 86 Yates st.

The "Bamington," late Major House, Vancouver, under management of H. R. Stratton.

Tickets for the Jubilee Hospital Ball, which takes place on the 25th inst., can be had from any of the committee or at Challoner & Mitchell's and T. N. Hibben's.

SCHLITZ, the beer that made Milwaukee famous, on draught, 5c per glass, at the Bank Exchange, the coolest, cleanest, and cheapest restaurant in the city.

Resident Nova Scotians and other Maritime Provinces people are asked to meet in the Temperance Hall, Pandora ave., on Thursday evening at 8:45 o'clock, immediately at the close of the Congregational prayer meeting, to consider forwarding relief to the Windsor fire sufferers.

In response to a telegram of inquiry from W. Christie, local manager of the C.P.R. Telegraph Co., the following was received:

"Halifax, N.S., Oct. 19.—The whole town of Windsor is in a state of alarm. At least two thousand people are homeless and will require assistance for the next six months. Victoria's kind assistance will be highly appreciated."

(Signed) ALEX. STEPHEN, Mayor.

During the spring the teachers and officers of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church Sunday school distributed small plants of flowers of various sorts, and kinds to the children of the school. The plants have now matured and will be exhibited at a flower show to be held in the lecture hall of that church on Saturday evening next. The most successful gardeners will receive prizes.

During the evening a musical programme will be presented.

Hock Taw was this morning committed for trial on the charge of forgery. It being alleged that he wrote letters, and signed Nee Gee's name to them, presumably at the instigation of men who were desirous of obtaining Collector Saunders and other customs officials from their positions at Port Townsend.

Several witnesses were called this morning, all of whom said the writing in a letter, which a former witness had seen Hock Taw write, was in the same writing as the letters which it is alleged were forgeries. One of the witnesses was a Chinese school teacher, another an engraver. The latter swore that the stamps on the two letters were made from the same block. It is possible that an application will be made to the supreme court for bail.

William A. Gordon was yesterday committed for trial by Magistrate Macrae on the charge of stealing a number of effects belonging to Isaac Jones, his missing and presumably dead partner. Continuing his evidence yesterday afternoon J. J. Chapman, the special constable who brought the accused down to Victoria, in response to questions from the court, said that he had been sworn in for the purpose of making the arrest. He had no warrant for the arrest nor for the subsequent detention of the accused for five days in the lock-up at Hazelton, on for bringing him to Victoria. Mr. Gordon Hunter, for the defence, waived his cross-examination.

Sergt. Langley, the last witness, identified the exhibits as those received by him from Chapman on his arrival at Victoria. There was no warrant authorizing the detention of the accused among the papers given to him by Chapman. Gordon was then arraigned, but had

nothing to say. He was thereupon committed for trial. The accused elected a speedy trial and he will come up before one of the judges of the supreme court to-morrow morning.

Kickapoo Indian Oil for all ache and pain.

The most popular sauce in the world—Yorkshire Relish.

Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer, the only safe and certain remedy.

Crimson sheep skin mats, fine skins, well dyed, good value, at Weller Bros.

We are going to have a hot time—hot time at the old shop to-day. Millinery—twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other house in the city—Partridge, Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street.

A splendid stock of sporting goods just received direct from the best factories in England and the United States, comprising shot guns, rifles, shooting coats, etc., at Henry Short & Son's, Gunmakers, 72 Douglas street.

Still another case of woollen to hand. These are from the well known firm of Mann, Byars & Co., of Glasgow, and comprise Scotch Tweeds, Serges, Worsted and Orerostings. Our lines, which are now full, we invite you to call and examine. Walter D. Kinnear, the cloth tailor, 46 Johnson street.

During the winter a series of entertainments will be held by the Sisters of Rebekah with the object of starting a subscription from the funds received for the establishment of an addition to the Old Men's Home at a home for aged and infirm women. The first of the series will be a dance which will be held shortly at Oddfellows' hall.

The following additional particulars have been received by the deputy minister of agriculture from Mr. Hetherington: The fair committee is this year presenting a very nice diploma with each award. The following additional awards have been made to British Columbia since my last: Frank Conklin, Mission Valley, Hyslop crabs, 2nd; A. R. Knox, Kelowna, Jonathan apples, 4th; J. Cartwright, Trout Creek, sweetpotato prize for the person taking most first class prizes with apples, 1st; a Canton orchard cultivator, donated by the Spokane Implement Co.; value, \$45.

The provincial board of health met yesterday afternoon, when a committee was appointed to frame regulations to abate the offal nuisance and prevent its repetition. The Stevenson canners, who through disregarding the rules, are held responsible for the general ill-health of the residents of Stevenson, will be proceeded against. The board will urge the Dominion government to take over the Darcy Island leper station, all the members agreeing that it was the duty of the federal authorities to do this. The disposal of sewage and the pollution of rivers and streams was discussed at length, after which the board adjourned until this afternoon.

James McKay is again in jail, but this time he will be called upon to do a little manual labor. Since the beginning of the year McKay has spent most of his time at the lock-up. He would get gloriously drunk, go to jail, be fined, pay the fine, and as soon as he got out again start on another "tear."

Then the magistrate started to give him short terms with the hope of reforming him. It was in vain, however, for McKay seemed to take a liking to the lock-up, where the work is easy and the food good, and he would return as often as he could. Last time he was sentenced a proviso was inserted to the effect that he should be released as soon as work could be found for him on a ship. A position was secured for him, but he declined it, preferring the jail.

This time, however, he will get a taste of hard work, the charge of drunkenness having been changed to vagrancy, for which the magistrate gave him three months at the provincial jail, with hard labor. McKay is a young man, but seems to prefer jail to work.

John Burkholder and William Gerie came before Police Magistrate Macrae yesterday afternoon, charged with Gordon Head and stealing therefrom. The two young men learned of the absence of Mr. McKee, who is on his way to the Klondike, and watched the movements of Mrs. McKee. When they saw her leave the house they went in and made themselves at home. They paid several visits to the house and took souvenirs of their visits away with them each time. They were arrested on Sunday afternoon by Officers Perdue, Palmer and McKenna. When arrested Burkholder promptly "peached" on his confederate and yesterday the information laid against him was withdrawn. Gerie came up for sentence in the provincial police court this morning and was bound over to keep the peace for one year and to appear for judgment if called upon. The magistrate was lenient owing to the recommendations made as to the accused's previous good character.

At the meeting of the Natural History Association, held yesterday evening, the committee having in charge the scheme for the importation of some birds reported good progress. Mr. J. H. Anderson exhibited two specimens of ferns, new forms to the province, collected by the government agent at Comox, Mr. W. F. Anderson, on Texada Island. One, the woodwardia radicans, is new to the Dominion. Ashdown Green, the president, reported another specimen of the zippora silenus, which save in coloration, was identical with the one in the museum. Mr. Oregon Hastings submitted a manuscript referring to the trip to and exploration of Queen Charlotte Islands in 1883 by Judge Swan, of Port Townsend, written and presented to the society by that gentleman. The manuscript, a portion of which was read yesterday evening, will probably be published in pamphlet form by the society. T. F. Patterson, B. S., of the Ontario Agricultural Society, was present at the meeting.

We have another lot of lamb's wool huggy robes and hats for children's parades. Weller Bros.

We are going to have a hot time—hot time at the old shop to-day. Dollar bill buys 14 yards flannelette at Partridge's, Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street.

C.C. COUGH DROPS.

4 Ounces for 10 Cents.
40 Cents per Pound....

THEY ARE EFFECTUAL.
TRY THEM.

JOHN COCHRANE, CHEMIST,

N.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.

For something very nice in fancy and plain dress goods, trimmings and evening gloves, go to the Stirling, 88 Yates street.

The council of the board of trade will meet on Friday at 4 o'clock to take into consideration the draft of the address to be presented to Hon. Mr. Sifton.

Sue Young, one of the Chinese girls of the Chinese Home, was married yesterday to Wong Hong by Rev. A. B. Winchester. The ceremony was performed at the home.

Richard Plewman, of Rossland, was yesterday appointed liquidator of the O. K. Mining Company by Mr. Justice Walkem. Mr. Plewman is required to give security to the amount of \$5,000.

The Y.M.C.A. will commence their winter series of concerts on Saturday evening next. Miss Lillian L. Armon, educationist, will contribute several recitations to the programme on that occasion.

The following promotion has been made in No. 3 Company of the Fifth Regiment, subject to the approval of the commanding officer: To be corporal, Bombardier C. H. Hoyer, vice H. G. Rosa, discharged.

The municipal board of health met last evening and appointed the mayor, the city health officer, and the city solicitor a committee to decide what action should be taken in respect to the leper recently left on Darcy Island by the Stevenson authorities.

The following vocalists will assist Miss Gertrude Marraek at the concert to be given by that singer at Institute Hall on Thursday, Sept. 21st: Mrs. Watson, of San Francisco; Mr. Charles Rievelly, late basso of the Spanish church, San Francisco; Mr. H. E. A. Robertson and Mr. J. Pilling.

A large number of sympathizing friends attended the funeral of the late Mrs. John Jessop, which took place yesterday afternoon. Rev. Canon Beaudouin conducted the funeral services, assisted by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, both at Christ Church Cathedral and at the cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. Charles Kent, J. H. Todd, T. M. Sparrow, D. Spencer, N. Shakespeare and Thomas Hooper.

A large gathering of young people and friends of Emmanuel Baptist Church assembled last evening to listen to the very interesting and instructive lecture given by Dr. Mary McNeill on "Hygiene of the Vital Fluid of the Body." The doctor went into the subject at some length, showing the necessity of strictly carrying out the rule laid down in the law of nature, in order to enjoy perfect health.

That dread disease, consumption, claimed another victim to-day in the person of Emeline, wife of Alexander Semple, Victoria West. Deceased, who was only 31 years of age, and is a daughter of R. Oldershaw, and had been a sufferer for some time, and only recently returned from Kamloops, where she had gone in search of health. The funeral will take place on Friday next at 2:30 p.m., from the family residence, Edward Street, Victoria West.

Speaking of the Frawley Company, which this evening opens a two night engagement at the Victoria, the San Francisco Chronicle of August 24th said: "The Frawley Company played this season with the greatest success that it has known since its organization, but it is growing very natural in finish and style. That refined stamp has been maintained, and with the acting together the people and company have become more valuable."

The plays are absolutely as well played as they could be by any regular New York company of to-day, and the fact that it is done by our own stock company acting in San Francisco a large part of the year at popular prices, does not in the least impair the value of the presentation. For three months we have had at the Columbia theatre such productions as prove that novelty alone makes a great deal of the difference between high and popular priced shows. To put it frankly, the Lyceum Company of New York, when it was here last, has neither the balance nor the variety of talent Mr. Frawley has around him. There is not an actor or actress among the principals who is not amply equipped to take an equivalent place in New York to-day. We really have in the Columbia a comedy theatre quite superior to any stock theatre in the country and in the Frawley company an organization without an equal outside of New York.

The season is drawing to a close, and we shall miss the always bright and tasteful productions, the agreeable people and the refined performances, for that kind of entertainment must give place to very different attractions. There are no other Frawley companies traveling abroad."

WRITTEN IN HOT WEATHER.

"I should fancy the laundry business was about as easy as any to start."

"What makes you think so?"

"All you have to do is to lay in a supply of starch."

"Yes?"

"That'll starch you all right.—Cleveland Plain Dealer."

Bull heads are becoming too frequent among the middle aged. This can be prevented by the timely use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a day. Try them.

MACINTOSH GOODNESS

Garments to keep you warm and dry through the season of wet and cold and rain; careful folks buy now, for doctors say the changing time. Less to pay at Cameron's, and, besides, you know they're good; absolute satisfaction is guaranteed you by our offer of money back at any time should goods prove unsatisfactory.

AT \$10.00

Navy blue or brown molton macintoshes, check lining, 4 hole bone buttons; sewn and taped seams; long buttoned aprons; reinforced backs and armholes; thoroughly reliable and guaranteed waterproof.

CAMERON,

The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

UNDER CROSS FIRE

Bailey Tells of His Meetings With the Wife of the Man Who Shot Him.

They Were Pretty Thick Even After Her Marriage to Cummings.

There was a big crowd at the city police court this afternoon in anticipation of something interesting coming out in Mr. Helmecken's cross-examination of Hallett Bailey, in the preliminary hearing of Thomas Cummings, charged with shooting Bailey with intent to kill. The object of the cross-examination was to show that Cummings had been provoked by Bailey's intimacy with his wife. The cross-examination was a long and tedious one; the witness, very often waiting for ten or fifteen minutes to answer the simplest questions.

In answer to Mr. Helmecken, Bailey said he met Cummings about a year ago at Mrs. Leary's, 36 Humboldt street. Mrs. Leary's two daughters and Miss Neary were there. Captain Whitley first told him of Cummings' marriage to Miss Neary in October of last year. He last saw Mrs. Cummings in June. She was on Government street. They did not speak. The last time he saw Mrs. Cummings was to speak to one evening between 8 and 9 o'clock at Beacon Hill. He did not know she was going away; one of the Leary girls told him that she had gone away. There had been no correspondence between them since her departure. He had received a letter from San Francisco about Mrs. Cummings' being there, but could not say who sent it. Mrs. Cummings must have dictated the letter to the person who wrote it. This was the mode of correspondence between he and Mrs. Cummings. He only received one letter in this way. Mrs. Cummings, he believed, had been living on Mission street, San Francisco. He had heard about Mrs. Cummings several times since she left. He had known her for five or six years. She was about 27 years of age. During their acquaintance he paid considerable attention to her; in fact, they were engaged to be married. After the marriage he did not see much of Mrs. Cummings.

Asked as to how long it was after the marriage before he saw Mrs. Cummings, he said he waited nearly half an hour, and then he said he did not care to answer the question.

Mr. Helmecken—"It is a very delicate and painful matter."

The witness—"Yes, it is."

Magistrate Macrae thought many of the questions were irrelevant, dealing as they did with occurrences long before the shooting.

Mr. Helmecken—"I am perfectly willing to bear the responsibility. These are matters that will be weighed by a jury and I am fully justified in asking the questions."

Magistrate Macrae—Do you submit that what occurred before the shooting will be accepted in law as provocation?

Mr. Helmecken—"I am not here to tell what my defence will be in a higher court, but to elicit the truth. Matters touching those persons' lives are relevant to the case."

The court decided to allow the questions.

The witness having been told to answer the last question, said the first time he saw Mrs. Cummings after her marriage was when she came back from Seattle with her husband, two days after the wedding. She came to the store on the evening she returned to see him. He saw her again the same month, viz., October. He met Mrs. Cummings pretty frequently between October and the end of the year. Cummings went away on the Uabina before Christmas.

Mrs. Cummings sent him a note saying that her husband had gone away and asking him to meet her. He met Mrs. Cummings several times between the beginning of the year and the time she went away at her home and elsewhere. He did not meet her in the day time, but generally about 9 in the evening. Nobody was staying with her.

The cross-examination is still going on.

INSTANT RELIEF FROM PAIN.

The great pain caused by a burn, scald or wound is instantly relieved by an application of "Quickcure." Its healing qualities are marvellous, as it destroys the microbes which usually enter where the skin is broken and cause inflammation and retard healing.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Sale and Free, T. Carter and Sons

EVERY PAIR A NUGGET.

OUR STRICTLY
UP-TO-DATE, RELIABLE,
POPULAR PRICED

SHOES.

MOCCASINS, RUBBER SHEETS, ETC.

A. B. ERSKINE CORNER OF GOVERNMENT
AND JOHNSON STREETS.

.... FOR

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Wharf St.

Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is Now Complete.

FULL LINES

Tweeds,

Nobby Overcoatings.
Fashionable Trousers.

Serges

Newest Patterns
and Weaves.

Worsted's.

A. GREGG & SON,

Tailors, Yates Street.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

Razors, Pocket and Sporting Knives, Table Cutlery, Scissors and Shears. Guaranteed best make. A fine line of Mineral Glasses and Compasses just received at

78 GOVERNMENT STREET. **FOX'S**

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of influenza, and recognizing it as dangerous, he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in results, is putting it very mildly. Indeed, it acted like magic, and the result was a permanent and speedy cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—The Banner of Liberty, Libertytown, Maryland.

For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria and Vancouver.

Ladies, when making your preparations for the ball don't forget to call and inspect our new stock. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Wall papers in a large variety of designs and colorings just received by Weller Bros.

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED, 37 EYES TESTED FREE.
FORT ST.

TO LET
6 roomed house, Jansell street, 85.
6 roomed house, Pandora street, 28.
6 roomed house, Oak Bay avenue, 28.
7 roomed cottage, Jubilee avenue, 112.50.
5 roomed house, 1/2 acre land, Oak Bay avenue, 112.50.
10 roomed house, Pandora street, 215.
9 roomed house, Oak Bay avenue, 214.
8 roomed house, Chatham street, 112.
9 roomed house and stable, Victoria West, 218.
8 roomed house, Dallas Road.
11 roomed house, Garfield Road, 218.
9 roomed furnished house, Quadra street, 220.
And houses in all parts of Victoria.

BEAUMONT DODDS & CO., 28 BROAD STREET

REMOVAL CARD.
MISS HAMILTON wishes to thank her friends and customers for their patronage in the past, and will be pleased to meet them at Wm. Stewart's Ladies' Dress-making establishment, 63 Fort street (next door to Campbell's drug store). oct19

NOTWITHSTANDING THE PRICE OF CLOCKS AND WATCHES HAVING BEEN ADVANCED 25 PER CENT, NO ADVANCE WILL BE MADE BY US ON FORMER PRICES UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

S. A. STODDART,
DIRECT IMPORTERS, 68 YATES ST.

H. KURTH,
Brewer and Bottler of **BEER, ALE AND STOUT**
Try our Milwaukee Lager.
138 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

J. PIERCE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Miners' Outfits
A SPECIALTY.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Pound Notice.
Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday next, the 26th instant, at the city pound, situate on Chambers street, in the city of Victoria, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., I shall sell by public auction one dark bay STALLION, brand J., on the left side and one light gray HORSE, which said animals respectively are redeemed and the pound charges thereon paid on or before the hour of sale.

GEO. D. SCOTT,
Mines, Insurance, Finance
Phone 1000 to 1001
B.C. Mgr. London & Vancouver Lfcs.

42 FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

THE SEAL QUESTION.

An American View—Extinction of Herds Better Than a Law Suit.

Undoubtedly the best thing that could happen to us as regards the Behring Sea controversy would be the total disappearance of the seal herd from our territory or jurisdiction, or better still, from the world. The poorest kind of an inheritance is to fall heir to a lawsuit, and this is what we gained when we took the Fishery Islands under our jurisdiction. We had existed 100 years as an independent nation without a seal herd and never missed them. If they were all driven off to Japan by the use of the branding iron, of which there is some fear expressed by sealing captains, we should very soon forget that we had any. They would pass out of the public mind and memory like the buffalo herd that covered the western plains 30 years ago, and we should be rid of our lawsuit at the same time.

We are reminded of our incumbrance afresh by the publication of a blue book on this subject, containing an answer by the British colonial office to the accusations embodied in Secretary Sherman's so-called "shirt-sleeves dispatch." This famous communication found a few defenders, who said that the main question was not whether the dispatch was "polite" or "impolite," but whether it was true, and every one of these defenders, so far as they fell under our notice, assumed that because it was not polite, therefore, it must be true, thus reversing the common observation of mankind, that the person who loses his temper in a dispute is usually in the wrong. We shall not say that Mr. Sherman was wrong in substance, as he certainly was in manner, but it may be affirmed that he got something to reply to now which cannot be answered by mere vituperation.

The document before us is too long to be exhaustively treated in a single article, but the principal points may be mentioned. Mr. Sherman's first accusation was that the report of Prof. Thompson, the British expert, was "purposely withheld to subvert the political exigencies of the situation." The reply to this charge is that the reasons for the delay of the report had been communicated to the United States government in a dispatch of the 15th May—that is, two months and a half before the writing of Mr. Sherman's dispatch. "Those explanations," says the document, "cannot have been before Mr. Sherman when he permitted the insertion of the above quoted statement in his dispatch." Referring to the substance of the accusation which relates to the depleted condition and probable early extinction of the herd, due to pelagic sealing, it quotes from the final report of Dr. Jordan, the American expert, the opinion, derived from a careful study of all the conditions, that "the fur seal herd has decreased from about one-fifth of its size in 1872-74, to not more than one-half of its size in 1890, and that between the seasons of 1895 and 1896 there has been a decrease of about ten per cent." In his preliminary report Dr. Jordan estimated the number of breeding females in 1890 at 600,000, and of all kinds at 1,000,000; but, continues the document:

"He has now apparently carried his comparison further back, and estimates that in 1872-74 the herd was about five times its present size. That would mean that at that period the herd numbered 3,000,000 breeding females and 5,000,000 seals of all grades collectively, and that the government will admit that the disappearance of 100,000 breeding females and 200,000 seals of all grades in the period between 1872-74 and 1890, when pelagic sealing had not begun, is a very small loss. It is not aware that it has ever previously been admitted that there was a decrease in the herd between 1872-74 and 1890, and apparently Mr. Jordan's admission was not aware of it when he wrote his preliminary report, as on page 12, of that paper he states that until 1872, and, perhaps, a few years after, the herd continued to increase. During the period 1872 to 1890 it undoubtedly remained practically in a state of equilibrium, under the various checks acting upon it, of which the tramping of pups was the chief, the northwest coterie, which remained stationary at about 400,000 during those years, being another element of the check. Whether the earlier or later views of Dr. Jordan are to be taken as expressing his final opinion, the discrepancy shows the difficulty attending the ascertainment of the question in consequence of the absence of any really trustworthy data on which comparisons of the size of the herd at different periods can be made. This justifies the action of the British government in refusing to be drawn into a discussion of the question until further information has been acquired.

The charge against Great Britain is that pelagic sealing is the cause of the extinction of the herd, but there is no testimony of the American expert to the effect, in substance, that the numbers of the herd increased until the commencement of pelagic sealing, which began about 1872. Another charge in Mr. Sherman's dispatch was that Great Britain had not introduced the use of propellant for the pelagic fleet to enforce the regulations of the fishery. As neither country was required to furnish any vessels for that purpose, this charge would have only an indirect bearing on the question in any case, but, as a matter of fact, the British fleet was ordered to enforce the law, and the United States government has never heard of any United States vessel taking part in the patrol on that side.

Touching the general principle of the freedom of the seas, the document brings to light the fact that in 1852 a United States vessel named the Harriet was engaged in catching fur seals on the coast, and in the territorial waters of Buenos Ayres; that the vessel was seized by the local authorities for violation of the rights of that country, and that the United States government landed an armed party at Soledad, liberated the crew and cargo, and declared "that the seal fishery on those coasts was in fact to be free to all Americans, and that the capture of any vessel of the United States would be considered an act of piracy." This instance is made to



support the remark, by Mr. Chamberlain, that "the United States government have departed from the oldest traditions of their people, and have sacrificed the freedom of the high seas." These are only a few of the points covered by the document in question, which ends with the following words touching the future intentions of the British government in reference to this matter: "Her Majesty's government have never argued that the regulations were perfect, but they have maintained that before they can be revised in a scientific manner, accurate information as to the increase or decrease of the herd must be available, and that such information can only be obtained by accurate observations extending over a sufficient period to enable accidental circumstances to be eliminated, and as soon as that is at hand they will be ready to enter on a discussion of the question in the impartial and friendly spirit which they can confidently claim to have acted throughout this controversy."—New York Evening Post.

The diseases cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla are many, because most ailments disappear as soon as the blood is enriched and purified by it.

DEER-MICE AS PETS.

While rambling one evening in the woods I sat down on a rock close by a shaded bank all overgrown with soft, green moss and ferns. Not far away there was an ancient tree stump with a hole running in underneath it, and what should I see peeping from the hole but the head of a little reddish-brown animal.

On rolling over the stump I discovered beneath it some withered grass carefully rolled into a globular nest, says a writer in St. Nicholas. Cautiously drawing my handkerchief around this I tied it up with whatever it contained and hurried home with my treasure. On emptying it into a box covered with wire gauze I found that I had captured two beautifully delicate and elegant creatures somewhat larger than mice. Their fur was thick and soft and their feet were white. But their chief beauty lay in their eyes—great, black, bright eyes, half protruding from the head.

They soon became quite tame and would allow me to put my hand into their cage and give them fruit and berries. After about two weeks I procured a second, and sawed it in two, and taking half of it made in it a little doorway. When I put this into their cage they seemed to go wild with excitement and delight. In and out they ran through the little doorway, and drew times in succession. Finally they pulled their nest to pieces and rebuilt it in the vacant hut.

Their favorite fruit is nuts, which of course they cannot crack, and yet they get at the inside very cleverly, for with their sharp chisel teeth they dexterously gnaw a hole through the hard shell and then scoop out the meat from the interior. They are fond of nice pears and apples, and one such fruit will last them both a week. They get no water; the apple or pear does for drink.

LIVES IN DANGER.

The Time for Action and Great Care.

Paine's Celery Compound Should Be Used This Month.

Our changeable autumn weather brings fear to the hearts of thousands of rheumatic sufferers who are unable to go to warmer climes. The present month, with its wet, cold weather and chilling north-west winds, will, without doubt, increase the agonies of those who the afflicted with acute, chronic, inflammatory and sciatic rheumatism. The uric acid in the system, which the kidneys have not removed, is poisoning the blood, causing stiff and swollen joints, twisted legs, arms, fingers and contracted cords. When it reaches the heart it generally proves fatal.

Rheumatic sufferers, why remain in agony and pain? There is a sure cure and a new life for all if the proper agency is made use of. The true agency, Paine's Celery Compound, has triumphantly met hundreds of cases far more subtle and dangerous than yours; it will surely meet your troubles. It is for you to determine this day whether you shall be free from suffering and take on a new life, or remain in a condition of helplessness and torture that may drag you to the grave at any time. Bear in mind that Paine's Celery Compound cures all forms of rheumatism, and does the work so well that the disease never returns. Mrs. M. J. Vance, of Barrie, Ont., says:

"I am happy to say that I have taken Paine's Celery Compound with great results. I had sciatica so badly that I could not turn in bed or walk without help; and for a period of three weeks was helplessly laid up and suffered pain that at times was unbearable. I tried many medicines, but all in vain. I was afterwards recommended to try Paine's Celery Compound. I used six bottles and enjoy good health. I take great pleasure in recommending the valuable medicine that cured me."

No. 276.

A BY-LAW

To Authorize the Sale of Lands Within the City of Victoria Upon Which Taxes Have Been Due and in Arrears for Two Years.

Whereas, it is expedient that all lands or improvements, or real property within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria upon which Municipal taxes have been due and in arrear for two years, shall be sold, and the proceeds applied in the reduction of such taxes:

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. The Collector of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria is hereby authorized and directed whenever taxes on any land or improvements or real property have been due for two years preceding the current year, to submit to the Mayor of the City of Victoria a list (in duplicate) of all the lands or improvements or real property liable under the provisions of this by-law to be sold for taxes, with the amount of arrears against each lot according to the assessment, and the names of the owners or tenants, and the names of the persons who have been notified to pay the same, and to cause the same to be authenticated by his signature, and one of such lists shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Corporation, and the other shall be returned to the Collector with a warrant thereon annexed, under the hand of the Mayor and the seal of the Corporation, commanding him to levy upon the land or improvements or real property for the arrears due thereon with his costs.

2. It shall not be the duty of the Collector to make inquiry before effecting a sale of lands or improvements or real property for taxes, to ascertain whether or not there is any distress upon the land, nor shall he be bound to inquire into or form any opinion of the value of the land or improvements or real property.

3. The Collector shall prepare a copy of the list of lands or improvements or real property to be sold and shall include thereon in separate columns a statement of the proportionate amount chargeable on each lot for (1) the amount of taxes unpaid up to the date of the passing of this by-law; (2) the Collector's commission, authorized by this by-law to be paid him and the cost of advertising and contingent expenses of sale; and (3) the total amount of taxes and costs for which the property is liable to be sold; and shall cause a copy of such list to be printed for a period of one month preceding the date of such intended sale in two daily newspapers published in the City of Victoria.

4. The advertisement shall contain a notice that unless the arrears and costs are sooner paid he will proceed to sell the lands or improvements or real property for the taxes, on a day, at a time, and at a place named in the advertisement.

5. The Collector shall, at least one month before the day of sale, serve, or cause to be served, a notice of the intended sale and of the consequences thereof, in writing, signed by the Collector, on the person, or if more than one, then on each of the persons who at the time of the service thereof appeared on the Register of the City of Victoria as owner and also on all persons having a registered charge on the real property to be sold; or substituted service shall be effected in such manner as may be directed by the Supreme Court may direct. The Collector shall also, at least one month before the day of sale, post a notice under the said advertisement at the principal entrance to the City Hall, Victoria, and in the Post Office building, Victoria.

6. The day of sale shall be a day to be named by the Collector in the said advertisement not earlier than thirty-one days nor later than three months after the first publication in two daily newspapers of such list, exclusive of the day of such publication, and such sale shall take place at the Council Chambers in the City Hall, in the City of Victoria, and shall begin at 12 o'clock noon: Provided always, that if he

Collector shall from any cause whatever be unable to effect service of any notice of sale, in the manner herein directed or to effect substituted service as directed by any such Judge, he may postpone the sale of the property or parcel of land in respect of which he is so unable to effect such service, from time to time, and shall give notice of such adjourned sale by advertisement in the newspapers in which the original notice was advertised, or he may withdraw the said property or parcel of land from the sale, and in either case shall proceed with the sale of the remaining lands or improvements or real property in the manner herein directed.

7. If at any time appointed for the sale of the lands or improvements or real property in this by-law, the Collector may adjourn the sale from time to time.

8. If the taxes have not been previously collected, or if no one appears to pay the same at the time and place appointed for the sale, the Collector shall sell at public auction or real property as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and all lawful charges incurred in and about the sale and the collection of the taxes, selling in preference such part as he may consider best for the owner to sell first, and in offering such lands or improvements or real property for sale it shall not be necessary to describe particularly the portion of the lot or of the section which shall be sold, but it will be sufficient to say that he will sell so much of the lot or section as shall be necessary to secure the payment of the taxes due, and the amount of taxes stated in the advertisement shall in all cases be prima facie evidence of the correct amount due.

9. If the Collector fails at such sale, or any adjournment thereof, to sell any such land or improvements or real property for the full amount of arrears of the taxes due, he shall at such sale or adjournment thereof adjourn the sale until a day to be publicly named by him not earlier than one week nor later than three months thereafter, of which adjourned sale he shall give notice by advertisement in the newspapers in which the original notice was advertised, and on such day he shall sell such lands or improvements or real property previously offered for sale for any sum he can realize: Provided that in event of the price offered for any property or parcel of land at such adjourned sale being less than the amount of arrears of taxes due in respect of such property or parcel of land, the Collector shall have power, if he thinks fit so to do, to purchase such property or parcel of land in the name of and on behalf of the said Corporation.

10. If the purchaser of any property or parcel of land fails immediately to pay the Collector the amount of the purchase money the Collector shall forthwith again put up the property for sale.

11. Immediately after every sale the Collector shall return a list of the arrears satisfied by such sale to the Clerk of the Corporation and shall at the same time pay in the proceeds to the Treasurer of the said Corporation.

12. The Collector shall be entitled to five per centum commission upon the sums collected by him as aforesaid.

13. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as "The Victoria Real Property Tax Sale By-law, 1897."

Passed the Municipal Council the 20th day of September, 1897.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council this 27th day of September, A.D. 1897.

(L.R.) C. E. REDFERN, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE
The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 27th day of September, A.D. 1897, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

Corporation of the City of Victoria

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1897.

PUBLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SEC. 62, THE MUNICIPAL CLAUSES ACT 1896.

RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURE.
Cash on hand January 1, 1897.....	City debt.....
Bank of B. N. A. January 1, 1897.....	Municipal council.....
Land and improvement tax.....	Civil salaries.....
Water rates and rents.....	City institutions (maintenance).....
Trades licenses.....	Buildings and surveys.....
Liquor licenses.....	Streets, bridges and sidewalks.....
Fire Ins. Co. Tax.....	Miscellaneous.....
Police Court fees and fees.....	Board of health.....
Road tax.....	
Revenue tax.....	
Cemetery fees.....	
Dog tax.....	
Market fees and rents.....	
Prov. Gov't. in aid of fire department.....	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	
Admiral's house special rate.....	
Education.....	
Prov. Gov't. per capita grant.....	
Special rate.....	
Board of Health—Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1897.....	
Refunds, Darcy Island station.....	
Special rate.....	
City Hall, 7th Oct. 1897.....	
Certified Correct, J. A. L. RAINE, Auditor.	
	CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

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General Steamship Agency.

To and From All European Ports

FROM MONTREAL.

Alban Line, Montreal.....Oct. 30
Alban Line, Montreal.....Nov. 6
Dominion Line, Montreal.....Nov. 13
Dominion Line, Montreal.....Nov. 20
Heaver Line, Lake Huron.....Nov. 27

FROM NEW YORK.

Canard Line, Montreal.....Oct. 30
Canard Line, Montreal.....Nov. 6
White Star Line, Montreal.....Nov. 13
White Star Line, Montreal.....Nov. 20
American Line, Montreal.....Nov. 27

North German Lloyd Line, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....Oct. 30
North German Lloyd Line, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....Nov. 6
North German Lloyd Line, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....Nov. 13

Cor. Fort and Government streets, Victoria, General Steamship Agency.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The Company's elegant steamers MATILLA, CITY OF PUERTO and WALLA WALLA, carrying H. B. M. Mails, leave

VICTORIA, B. C., for San Francisco, at 5 p.m., Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Dec. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Jan. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Feb. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Mar. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Apr. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, May 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Jun. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Jul. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Aug. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Sep. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Oct. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Dec. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Feb. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Apr. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Jun. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Jul. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Aug. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Sep. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Oct. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Jan. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Feb. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Mar. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Apr. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, May 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Jun. 1, 6, 11, 16, 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G. M. PULLMAN DEAD

Succumbs to Heart Disease at 5 O'clock
This Morning at His Home
in Chicago.

Founder of the Town of Pullman, Ill.
Where Are Located the Great
Car Shops.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—George M. Pullman died suddenly of heart disease at 5 o'clock this morning. Mr. Pullman's death occurred at his home, corner of Prairie avenue and 18th street. Mr. Pullman retired last evening at the usual hour, which was somewhat early. He was apparently in his ordinary health, and there was no indication of his demise, or indeed any premonition of illness.

At the town of Pullman, where the shops are that bear the name of the great man, no word was heard of his death until the newspaper men began to inquire as to the feeling of the townpeople on the subject. The event had been so sudden and at such an hour that the company's officers in town had heard nothing regarding the death of their chief till after the tollers in the huge car works and kindred establishments had begun the daily routine. Immediately, however, preparations were made to close the big shops for the proper observance of Mr. Pullman's obsequies.

While seemingly in good health, Mr. Pullman had been complaining during the last three or four days of hot weather, of feeling rather uncomfortable. After leaving the office at 5 p.m. he remained at his residence all evening. About 4:30 o'clock this morning he awoke, called his body servant to his bedside, and spoke again of feeling uncomfortable. He finally requested the family physician, Dr. Billings, to be sent for. In the meantime, hearing through the servants of Mr. Pullman's indisposition, Rev. Dr. Chas. H. Eaton, of New York, an intimate friend of the Pullman family, who was visiting at their home, went into the sick man's bed chamber. Mr. Pullman rapidly grew worse, and a second message was sent to Dr. Billings, but before the doctor reached the house Mr. Pullman had died.

George Mortimer Pullman was born in Chautauque county, New York, March 3rd, 1831. In 1859 he remodelled two old-day coaches of the Chicago and Alton road into sleeping cars, which at once found favor and established a demand for improved travelling accommodation. The Pullman Palace Car Company, of which he was president, was organized in 1875; and it now operates about 2,000 cars or more than 100,000 miles of railway. In 1880 he founded near Chicago the industrial town of Pullman, which now contains over 11,000 inhabitants, 5,000 of whom are employed in the company's shops.

COCOS ISLAND TREASURE.

Capt. Gissler Writes From the Island to Friends in Stockholm.

A letter has been received by friends of Capt. Gissler in Stockholm, Cal., telling of the visit of the schooner Aurora with Capt. Hackett and his expedition to Cocos Island. Capt. Henry Gissler, who is the German spoken of by Charles Harford, who claimed to have located treasure amounting to about \$20,000,000 on the island, is still engaged in the search in company with Capt. G. Whilden and a young man named Livingston, two Victorians. He left Stockholm some few years ago, having obtained a concession from the Costa Rican government, allowing him to dig guano on the island and besides digging guano he has ever been in search of the treasure.

Writing from the island to Police Commissioner Simon, of Stockholm, who is one of his partners in the enterprise, under date of July 24th, he says: "About six weeks ago an expedition arrived here from Victoria, B.C. Mrs. Brennan, of Newfoundland, was aboard. Her husband was the only man who ever visited the island (in 1859) and took away treasure away. He secured some of the buried money and put the rest back again, as he could not carry it all with him. Before he died he left papers with his wife, who is now sixty years old, and told her that the treasure was buried in three places, and it is pretty close to where Joe and I worked in 1892, on Wafer Bay. He found some of the treasure on this very spot. He took some stuff out of a box and also said that there were lots of gold at other places seen in pots of coffee and cows."

At the time the letter was written the rainy season had just begun and Capt. Gissler did not expect to have any calls at the island for at least six months.

THE CITY COUNCIL

Ald. Partridge Gives a Zest to the Proceedings, but the Mayor Is Inexorable.

The Services of the Caretaker of the Old Men's Home Disputed With.

There was a short but lively passage-at-arms between Mayor Redfern and Ald. Partridge at last evening's meeting of the council over the reading, or rather non-reading, of communications at the council meetings. Clerk Dowler was reading a letter complaining of treatment meted out to a cow by the poundkeeper, when the mayor interposed with the remark: "Never mind that, Mr. Dowler, it has been settled."

"Been settled, has it?" said Ald. Partridge. "I am a member of the pound committee, but never heard of it being settled."

Mayor Redfern: "The next business, Mr. Clerk, please."

"No, you don't," Mr. Mayor, "I want to know how it was settled without it coming before the committee."

Mayor Redfern: "The letter is not from a ratepayer of the city, and, besides, the owner of the cow says the statements in the letter are not correct."

Ald. Partridge: "While this matter is before the council I would like to ask why that report from the city engineer, which was on file last week, was not read. It was addressed to the mayor and council, and should have been read."

Mayor Redfern insisted that there was no letter addressed to "the mayor and council" that had not been read.

Ald. Partridge asked that the letter be produced.

Ald. McCandless: "The letter will be read to-night; you are simply wasting time. It was not on file last Wednesday night."

Ald. Partridge: "It was."

Ald. McCandless: "It wasn't."

And thus it went on, until the mayor explained that the report referred to was in connection with a claim of Messrs. Walkey, King & Casey for repairs to the rock crusher. The finance committee, to whom the claim had been referred, had evidently asked the engineer for a report, which he had addressed to the mayor and council. He had told the clerk to hand it to the committee, as it was for them.

Ald. Partridge: "It has been the same all year. I have been unable to get information about the water works. That letter was on the file and I want it read."

But it was not read, and the matter dropped.

W. Christie, manager of the C.P.R. Telegraph Company, wrote of the destruction of the town of Windsor, N.S., and that outside assistance would be required. He suggested that Victoria contribute at least \$1,000.

Ald. McCandless said the city was not in a position to render any assistance, but a subscription list might be opened.

Mayor Redfern also said that unfortunately the city was not in a position to do anything.

The letter was laid on the table.

T. G. Raynor asked for fifty feet of sidewalk at his residence on Fernwood road. Referred to the street committee with power to act.

The street committee recommended a number of minor works, which the council authorized.

The home for aged and infirm committee recommended that the city clerk be hereby instructed to immediately notify Mr. Thos. Henderson, caretaker of the Old Men's Home, that his services are no longer required by the city after the 31st instant; also, the clerk to the same effect. And that an advertisement be inserted in a daily newspaper for applicants for the position of caretaker for the home.

The street committee reported that they did not think any liability was attached to the city for the accidents to Messrs. Smith and Croker on Mary street. Adopted.

Ald. Partridge moved, seconded by Ald. Kinsman, that a committee of three be appointed to consider the advisability of placing cards in newspapers throughout the world, pointing out Victoria's advantage as an exporting point.

Ald. McCandless pointed out that the citizens' committee was attending to the advertising of the city.

The motion was carried, the mayor naming Ald. Partridge, McCandless and Hall as the committee.

Ald. Partridge moved, seconded by Ald. McCandless, that the plumbing inspector be requested to furnish the aldermen with a list of sewer connections made during 1897.

The motion was carried.

The verandah by-law passed through committee, and the council adjourned.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Probability of an Alliance Between the Two Countries.

London, Oct. 19.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that there is much discussion in the Spanish capital on the subject of an alliance between Spain and Portugal, which is reported to be in process of negotiation.

The Portuguese minister of marine, who is now in Madrid, has expressed the belief that such an alliance may be accepted at any moment.

DRAWINGS TO WEALTH.

Wearly Watkins—"If I had a million dollars."

Hungry Higgins—"You'd be miserable. Just think of havin' to stop drinkin' while you still had money to buy more."—Indiana Journal.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. P. E. Gisham, of Gans Mills, La., has to say in the subject, viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war, and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure, and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take, and never fails to effect a cure. For sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria and Vancouver."

A VERY RICH STRIKE

Miners Going to the Yukon Five Years Ago Found Rich Creek

Not More Than Two Hundred Miles from Dyea—Will Return to It in the Spring.

Charles Johnson, one of the successful miners who returned on the steamer Danube after five years' wanderings in the gold lands, tells of a rich strike he made while on his way in five years ago, and to which he intends returning by about February next in company with Nelse Rasmussen, Fritz Miller and N. Deginger, who also came down on the Danube.

He started in from Juneau in 1892, bound for the Birch creek diggings, which were then attracting attention, with George Miller, a brother of Fritz Miller, who kept the Mining Hotel, and A. Tribolet. They went up to Dyea, and aided by the Indians packed over the Klondike River to Lake Bennett, and thence to Lake Bennett, where they ripped up logs and built boats. After three days' journey they arrived off Windy Arm, on Marsh Lake. Several miles up the arm they came to a narrow inlet, which, however, was the mouth of a river, which joined Windy Arm. They poked up the river about a day's journey, and came to a large lake. No name is given to the lake, in fact it is not known to geographers, and therefore not on the map. A river ran into this lake, which it was afterwards found led back to Marsh Lake. While drifting down this river they discovered a creek and prospected it. It is to this creek that they will return, for from the prospects received from it at the time, they are satisfied that it will be a rich creek—as rich as any creek on the Klondike or Yukon. One pan of gravel went as high as \$1.32, and in another 33 cents was taken to the pan. This was only a surface showing; they never got down to bed rock. They continued prospecting all the way down the river until they arrived at Marsh Lake. Arriving there they started back, but the water being very high and the current too swift, they could not get back. The trio then continued their way on the Yukon to Circle City, in the vicinity of which place they have been since, and where Miller and Tribolet are still working.

The creek on which they made the big strikes is from 35 to 40 miles long, and lies in a valley between two rows of mountains. It is not more than 80 or 200 miles from Dyea, and lies, as do the other rich gold fields of the north, in Canadian territory, not far from the northern boundary of British Columbia. It is a fine country, and there is plenty of game there.

To the best of the knowledge and belief of Johnson, no white man, save the trio, has ever set foot on this creek, and no one will until he and his associates commence working, unless, of course, they accidentally find it as the trio did.

Johnson, Miller, Rasmussen and Deginger now propose to organize a development company to organize a party of which they themselves will be members to go back to this creek and work it. If the necessary inducement can be had the company will be formed and shares sold here, if not they will go to Seattle to organize. Should the company be formed they will work the creek on an extensive plan, and make it a rich company for the shareholders.

If, however, the company is not formed, the quartette will go up in February alone and work on a smaller scale.

GOLD ASSAYS HIGH.

Gold Brought From Minook District Assays Higher Than Most Gold.

Nelse Rasmussen, a claim owner in the Minook district, the newly discovered diggings on the Minook river, had some of the gold dust brought down by him from his claim on Hunter creek assayed yesterday afternoon at the Victoria Metallurgical Works and ran into a small gold brick. As a result of the assay Rasmussen is now a very elated man, and it would take a good sized vat of the "long green" to induce him to sell out at present. His gold went as high as \$18.48 to the ounce, which, considering that gold in general goes on an average of from \$15 to \$16 to the ounce, is very high value. That is vastly different from the gold found in the Klondike district, which is shown from a comparison made with a little brick of gold from El Dorado at the Victoria Metallurgical Works. The El Dorado gold is much lighter in color than the Minook gold, the El Dorado being a very bright yellow, and the Minook a deep, dark chrome; and again the Minook gold is much heavier than the El Dorado gold.

The Minook district has, however, not been prospected very fully yet, and although Hunter, Little Minook, Hoosier, Alder and other creeks certainly look promising, no one has done any work below the surface, save on Little Minook creek, where on one claim bed rock has been reached, and as a result of about 25 days' labor 120 ounces of gold was taken out.

The Victoria Metallurgical Works bought up about fifty pounds of the gold nuggets brought down by the successful miners. They paid an average price of \$17 per ounce. The gold ran all the way from 750 fine up to 888 fine. But little of it was from the Klondike district, most of it coming from Eagle and Birch creeks, and a small quantity from Minook. The Minook gold was much better than the rest, being soft and malleable and in every respect superior to that from the other creeks.

BYRON AS HE WAS.

His character and his conduct presented unending contradictions. It seemed as if two different souls occupied his body alternately. One was feminine and full of sympathy, the other masculine and characterized by clear judgment.

When one soul arrived, the other departed. In company his sympathetic soul was his tyrant. Alone or with a single person his masculine prudence displayed itself. No man could then arrange facts, investigate their causes or examine their consequences with more logical accuracy or a more practical spirit. Yet in his most sagacious moment the entrance of a third person would derange the order of his ideas. Judgment fled, and sympathy generally laughing took its place. Hence he appeared in his conduct extremely capricious, while in his opinions he had great firmness. Often, however, he displayed a feminine turn for deception in reality, while at the same moment he displayed a feminine candor of soul and a natural love of truth which made him often despise himself quite as much as he despised others for what he called brazen hypocrisy.—F. B. Sanborn in Scribner's.

A RECITATION OF THE MERITS



AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

would include the cure of every form of disease which affects the throat and lungs. Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough and other similar complaints have (when other medicines failed) yielded to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

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HOW THE WHIPPED MAN WON.

"So after they had fought for her, she married the man who got whipped, did she?"

"Yes. She reasoned that a man who would fight a man who could whip him must be braver than a man who fought a man he could whip."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

It is related by a French paper that a man came to a great chemist and asked him:

"I've bought a cigar holder which is said to be of pure amber. Can you tell me any means by which I can ascertain if it really is amber?"

"Simplest thing in the world. Put it to soak in alcohol for twenty-four hours. At the end of that time look at your alcohol, and if the cigar holder is of real amber it will have completely disappeared."

This is a funny story, but we should prefer to learn chemistry from some other "man of science." Amber is not soluble in alcohol.—Youth's Companion.

PERSONAL.

Walter Oakes came over from the Sound this morning.

W. H. Lader, of Ladner Landing, is at the Oriental.

Capt. C. N. Cox returned this morning from a visit to the Sound.

P. C. Richardson, wife and child of Seattle, are at the Driford.

Fred E. Abbott, of Salt Spring Island, is registered at the Oriental.

E. J. Palmer and wife returned from the Sound and are at the Driford.

Daniel T. Frawley and the members of his company came over from the Sound this morning, and are at the Driford.

PASSENGERS.

For steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—W. Oakes, F. L. Gamble, J. D. O'Reilly, M. M. Garland, W. Richardson and wife, H. A. Nover and wife, H. R. Wood, W. J. Ustick, Mrs. Schneider, J. O. Warren, Miss A. P. Knapp, W. Dwyer, J. J. Goodfield, L. H. Baxter, Miss Cook, Miss Robson, F. Perry, F. Enos, G. McQuarrie, G. Bosworth, H. O. Clark, W. Lewis, J. F. Long, Dr. H. Law and wife, Miss Wallace, Miss Johnson, E. Hutchinson, A. Elliott and wife, E. J. Palmer and wife, Miss McAllister, T. D. Frawley, Capt. C. N. Cox, J. A. Gottlieb, F. Worthing, Miss Bates, E. Costello, T. McGee, J. Sullivan, J. Maldon, O. Wilson, D. Wilson, Mrs. F. Currie, Miss Thompson, Rev. S. Altman, J. Brooks, Mrs. M. T. Patterson, John Pierson.

COAL—Leave orders

with MURRAY, HOLLAND & CO., (opposite the Driford) Broad street.

DIED.

SEMPLE—On the 18th inst., at the family residence, Edward Semples, Victoria West, Esquire, the beloved wife of Mr. Alexander Semples, aged 81 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday at 2:30 p.m., from the residence as above. Friends will please accept this intimation.

FREDHAM—On the 18th inst., Florence Fredham, aged 11 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Fredham.

Funeral takes place on Wednesday at 2:30 p.m. from the family residence, No. 20 Second street. Friends will please accept this intimation.

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QUARTER-POUND PACKETS, 25c.

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Our business has increased steadily since the first, when we announced our closing out sale, and at such a rate that it promises to attain proportions we had not dreamt of. There has hardly been a day when we have not had to order by wire some line of staples which threatened to run out in a day or two, and as we have nearly three months ahead of us we are ordering heavily. We have just received a shipment of

Four Tons of Envelopes OVER HALF A MILLION

All 7s and 8s, the best sizes, in 5 different qualities, which we will be able to sell at from 75 cents per 1,000 up.

Jamieson Books and Stationery. 61 Government Street.

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Agents for Crossley's world-renowned Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets. Fine designs and colorings, in different grades and styles. Large stock of Hearth Rugs, Mats, etc., to suit everybody.

THE K LONDYKE GOLD FIELDS ARE IN CANADA.

Goods purchased elsewhere than in Canada are subject to Customs Duty on entering the Yukon. Strong force of Customs Officers and Mounted Police stationed at the Passes. Customs Certificates on purchases in Canada will prevent any delay from Canadian or United States officials.

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Is the best place to fit out and sail from. All Steamboats going North start from or call at Victoria.

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